

LEWIS LOSES CONTROL OF MINERS' CONVENTION

Big Auditorium Is Too Small For Lenin Meet

NICOLAI LENIN MEMORIAL IS HUGE AFFAIR

Every Hall in the Great Ashland
Auditorium Filled

Chicago workers filled every hall in Ashland Auditorium last night, jammed the hallways, overflowed into the streets and in the monster Lenin memorial meeting, under the auspices of the Workers Party of America, showed that the death of the great leader and teacher of the working class, even the fore-shadowed by many months of illness, has come as a shock to thousands of Chicago toilers.

The stage of the auditorium was a mass of red carnations, wreaths and streamers. They filled the platform and had to be moved so the Freiheit Singing Society, the inter-pretive dancer from the Studio Players and the speakers could appear.

Show Daily Worker.

Moving pictures of Lenin in action and a reproduction of the first page of the DAILY WORKER carrying the news of his death were shown. The great mass of spectators were of two minds. It wanted to applaud Lenin's picture and the new fighting daily paper of the workers but it felt that the solemnity of the occasion prohibited such a demonstration but as the speakers began to emphasize the message of Lenin and the Third International the audience threw off all restraint and shook the building with their manifestations of approval.

The Young Workers League was much in evidence. Its members took charge of the overflow meetings and sold the DAILY WORKER. Marty Aberg, its secretary, delivered three speeches to as many meetings and during the hour it required for the great crowd to leave the building, the members of the League were taking applications of adults for the Workers Party and of girls and boys for their own organization.

International in Character.
The international character of the meeting was evident when Arne Swabeck, district organizer for the Workers Party, announced that speeches would be made in Russian and Italian as well as English. Following these speakers Marty Aberg spoke for ten minutes on what Lenin had done for the young workers of the world.

Lovett Fort Whiteman paid a tribute to Lenin on behalf of the negro workers.

Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, spoke of the love of Lenin for the children and of his interest in the workers problems. He was never too tired or busy, said Minor, to hear the views of workers, peasants and all the humble toilers of great Russia.

William F. Dunne, labor editor of the DAILY WORKER, spoke for ten minutes on the tasks of the Communist movement and the new burdens and responsibility placed upon it by the death of Nicolai Lenin, its teacher.

William Z. Foster spoke on Lenin as the thinker, man of action and strategist of the revolutionary movement. He stressed the point that

(Continued on page 4)

Borah Says Teapot Scandal Has Halted Attack on Soviet Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON.—Samuel Gompers came, with his personal and official staff of Soviet-smashers, but he was not heard. Senator Borah did not call the sub-committee on Russian international relations together. Instead, he talked privately with Senator Swanson and Senator Pepper, his associates in the committee.

And the Bert Clarke of Logan County, and J. E. Hoyer of the Department of Justice, and Chester M. Wright and others of Mr. Gompers' party, went home again.

Senator Borah assured the Federated Press afterward that in the course of a few weeks, he will resume hearings, and that Col. Haskell and other men qualified to speak of Russian conditions of recent date will be summoned to testify.

Then Mr. Gompers stated that he was ready, then or later, but there was no need for hurried action by Borah's

HE'S ON THE WAY



And They Can't Stop Him.

FORD SCRAPPED BY PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY

Support of Coolidge
Gets Him the Axe

OMAHA, Neb. — Henry Ford's name will not be presented to the national convention of the Peoples Progressive Party as a presidential candidate, delegates to the convention decided as the convention got under way this afternoon.

Ford's announcement that he favors President Coolidge in the forthcoming election, alienates him from the progressive movement and eliminates him as a presidential possibility, R. R. Pointer, Fort Dearborn, Mich., personal friend and booster of Ford, said.

The convention was primarily called for the purpose of nominating Ford.

Eighteen delegates, representing as many states, were in their seats when Temporary Chairman Roy Harrop, Omaha, called the meeting to order.

Resolutions denouncing the federal reserve system and the Teapot Dome scandals were presented and passed unanimously.

Dirty Work In Secret.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — The house military affairs committee went into executive session today to decide upon a report to the house on the disposition of Muscle Shoals.

CAPELLINI DISOWNED BY DELEGATES FROM HIS OWN DISTRICT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Hinaldo Capellini, president of District 1, was repudiated by delegates from his own district yesterday, because of his support of the Lewis machine, when Alex Campbell, a delegate from Capellini's own local, voted against the machine on roll-call as did delegates from Pittston, Pa., hitherto regarded as a Capellini stronghold.

Oregon Forces Defeat Troops of De La Huerta

TAMPECO.—De la Huerta fascists were beaten off after a desperate attempt to capture the Los Naranjos oil fields which were the objective. General Emiliano Menchaca was left on the field among the dead. Wholesale arrests of fascist sympathizers are being made by the Oregon government. Harry G. Rush, a prominent German resident, was among the men arrested.

March on Vera Cruz.
MEXICO CITY.—Orizaba's army has been captured by Oregon's forces and the federal troops are continuing their victorious march towards Vera Cruz, the capital of de la Huerta.

Standard and English oil interests are watching the campaign with intense interest for on its outcome depend their plans. De la Huerta is believed to have sympathy of British and European interests, and should he win the Standard would have to undertake negotiations with him.

Wallace Plan Boosts Living Costs.
WASHINGTON. — Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, testifying before the senate committee on agriculture in favor of the "Wallace plan" of relief for the bankrupt farming industry—otherwise known as the McNary-Haugen bill, admitted that the measure, if adopted, would probably result in a further increase in the cost of living.

Operations Halted by Fire.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 30. — Fire broke out in Johns Hopkins hospital today, spreading so rapidly that two doctors about to operate on two patients were forced to move them thru a window.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

ILLINOIS MINERS WILL MOURN FOR LENIN SUNDAY

Many Towns Will Hold
Memorial Meetings

Lenin Memorial meetings in Missouri, Iowa and thru the great mining fields of southern Illinois will bring out many thousands of mourners for their beloved comrade who lies under the Kremlin walls.

One of the meetings will be held in Johnston City, Ill., which lies under the crushing sorrow of the great mine disaster but where the miners insist on doing honor to Lenin.

The meetings are arranged by District No. 10 of the Workers Party and are enlisting the co-operation of labor and community organizations. They will form the greatest series of mass demonstrations this tri-state district has seen for a long time.

Sunday evening at eight o'clock, Musicians' Hall, at 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, will be crowded, with John J. Ballam, speaking. Ballam will speak at 10 a. m. the same day at Madison, Ill., at Saker Hall, and at 2 p. m. at Belleville, Ill.

The other meetings are as follows: Ziegler, Ill., Lithuanian Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m., Max Schachtman, speaking.
Christopher, Ill., Miners' Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, 7 p. m.
Collinsville, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 7 p. m., local speakers.
Johnston City, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 7 p. m., local speakers.
Kansas City, Mo., Fraternal Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m., Earl R. Browder, speaker.

Sioux City, Iowa, Labor Lyceum, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m., local speakers.
Springfield, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, local speakers.
Dowell, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, local speakers.
West Frankfort, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, local speakers.
Beul, Ill., Monday, Feb. 4, at 7 p. m.
East St. Louis, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 8 p. m.
Valer, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 7, at 7 p. m., T. R. Sullivan, speaker.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Work Daily for "The Daily"

Miners Sing While Lewis Rages

By JOHN FITZGERALD.

(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—The United Mine Workers' convention adjourned at five o'clock tonight in disorder after President John L. Lewis had lost complete control and had provoked the greatest outburst of indignation yet seen here.

The outbreak occurred when a miscount vote on a resolution providing that large locals should be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members was announced as supporting the report of the constitution committee. The vote as counted by the Lewis tellers was 785 for the committee and 692 against.

There was an avalanche of shouts for a roll call. On the show of hands for a roll call the tellers counted three votes short of the necessary number. The convention was on its feet and bedlam broke loose.

Cries of "recount" and "give us a square deal," came from all parts of the hall. The chairman gavelled for order but without any effect. A delegate from Pennsylvania was assaulted by a sergeant-at-arms, delegates stood on their chairs and a number of delegates started for the platform. Lewis stood smoking a cigar and called on Van Bittner to continue the report, but he could not be heard. Administration supporters called for Van Bittner to go on and yelled "Put it over."

Shouts for a roll call continued. Lewis shouted, "You may yell till you are hoarse, but you will not add a vote to the Lewis machine." Officials of District 12 are now fighting Lewis on the issue of representation. The gallery cheered and jeered "Let Capellini count the vote." Van Bittner kept on reading but no one heard him.

The delegates then began to sing and sang until 5 P. M. when Lewis declared the convention adjourned. The uproar lasted more than an hour and the convention was completely out of hand.

Administration Rocked By Progressive Showing

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana. — By allowing paid organizers to vote in defiance of the constitution, the Lewis Machine defeated the resolution to deprive the president of appointive power by the narrow margin of 157 votes. The unofficial count shows a still smaller majority.

The total as checked up by the administration tellers is 2,106 for the resolution, 2,263 against.

Immediately after the announcement of the vote, following the afternoon recess, Delegate Toehy of District 5 submitted the following motion:
"Inasmuch as in the roll call vote taken upon the question of depriving the international president of the power to appoint organizers, field workers and others, there were many who voted who were not entitled to vote under the terms of the constitution, therefore, there shall be a committee of five elected from the floor to check up on the vote taken with the records of the organization so that all votes illegally cast may be eliminated from the grand total, and that committee report back to the convention as soon as possible." Lewis declared this motion out of order and would not allow it to come before the convention.

Invisible Empire Helped
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — With the aid of the payroll vote and the invisible empire composed of "blue-sky" locals whose membership is non-existent, but whose per capita tax is paid by administration supporters—the Lewis machine yesterday, counted a majority of 157 votes in support of the administration, and for the appointment of organizers and field workers as against the resolution calling for their election by referendum vote of the membership. The official tabulation of the roll call vote was 2,263 for the committee report and 2,106 against.

"Carried by the payroll vote and the invisible locals," in the count. (Continued on page 4.)

Coal Miners! Do You Know James J. Davis---Foe of Unions and Alien Workers

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary of Labor, appointed by Pres. Harding, sponsor of many bills calling for registration and finger-printing of foreign-born workers and supporter of others, has been invited by President John L. Lewis to address the convention of the United Mine Workers of America now in session in Indianapolis.

The United Mine Workers of America probably has the highest percentage of foreign-born workers of any union in the United States. These foreign-born coal miners are the backbone of the organization, its best fighting material, never found wanting in the struggle against the tyrannies of the coal operators. Dozens of foreign-born workers have been killed by the gunmen of the coal association in Colorado, Pennsylvania and other states in the struggle for the union.

It is no exaggeration to say that the foreign-born coal miners are the foundation on which the structure of the United Mine Workers rests.

To the convention of the organization these foreign-born miners have suffered for, fought for and built, is invited James J. Davis, open and avowed enemy of the foreign-born working-class population and enemy of the entire organized labor movement.

An enemy of the organized labor movement?

Yes! And John L. Lewis, who brings him to the miners' convention as his guest, knows that Davis is an enemy of the United Mine Workers and the labor movement of which it is a part.

So dangerous to the labor unions is the finger-printing and police registration of alien workers, for the benefit of the corporations, advocated by James J. Davis, that the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor denounced the Davis plan unequivocally and instructed the executive council to immediately begin to fight with every resource the labor movement could muster against their incorporation in the laws of the land.

Is the term "enemy of the labor movement" too strong a term to characterize a secretary of labor who, in dozens of speeches made before chambers of commerce, associations of police chiefs, rotary clubs and other strike-breaking organizations, advocates laws that will compel every foreign-born worker to have his picture taken, carry a passport on which it is pasted, have his finger-prints taken and report to the police at stated times?

Could the most cunning agent of the employers devise a better blacklist system that is to be enforced by the government itself?

Could any corporation agent invent a better method of blacklisting all active union men, persecuting them, making strikes impossible and breaking up unions?

Yet this is exactly what James J. Davis, guest of John L. Lewis, proposes. As secretary of labor, he schemes to break up unions instead of protecting them.

He wants to reduce the foreign-born workers to the status of criminals living in constant fear of the police, afraid to call their souls their own. This hanger-on of the most corrupt and reactionary government this nation has ever had, himself an immigrant, carrying out the orders of the House of Morgan and the Steel Trust, declares that the foreign-born workers, who have produced the bulk of this nation's wealth, should be branded, tagged and segregated just as were the black slaves for whose freedom the Civil War was fought.

When John L. Lewis, on behalf of his administration, invites James J. Davis to the convention of the United Mine Workers, he gives tacit approval to the Sterling bill and other measures now before congress containing finger-printing, police registration and deportation provisions.

When John L. Lewis invites James J. Davis to the convention he takes a position directly contrary to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to which he was a delegate and endorses the anti-labor acts and utterances of this enemy of the labor movement against whom, in self-defense, its convention was forced to take action.

If the finger-printing and police registration laws against foreign-born workers favored by Davis are passed, John L. Lewis knows that the United Mine Workers of America will be at the mercy of the employers, their spies and their police.

The rank and file delegates also know this and The Daily Worker hopes that they will make known in a manner that James J. Davis, the enemy of the labor movement, and John L. Lewis, his friend and host, cannot fail to understand, their suspicion of, dislike for and opposition against the strike-breaking laws proposed by James J. Davis in his capacity as mouthpiece of the coal operators, the Steel Trust and all the rest of the American capitalist class.

OIL CENTER OF BIG STRUGGLE ON IN MEXICO

Wall Street Decides Payment of Taxes

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—Oil has become the center of the military struggle in Mexico.

While in Puebla, near the military front, I interviewed a representative of an important American oil company, inquiring especially as to the intentions of the petroleum interests in the matter of payment of taxes.

"That will be decided in New York," he declared.

"Not in Washington?" I asked.

"Now, in New York," and he laughed at my apparent naivete.

"We'll possibly pay taxes to both factions," he added after a moment's pause.

"That's what we've always done. During the revolt against Carranza we paid him so much per barrel and we gave the revolting general, Guadalupe Sanchez (the same man who is now fighting against Obregon for the same oil fields) a flat rate of \$35,000 a month."

"Could you afford to pay two sets of taxes at the same time?"

"Cinch. Why, look here friend, do you know what a barrel of oil cost us? And what we get for it? Taxes, expenses, labor and all, we can deliver petroleum at one dollar per barrel. That barrel represents 42 gallons of products that sell at an average of 80 cents a gallon. Figure it out for yourself, son."

I did. That barrel that costs them \$1, taxes and all costs paid, delivered at the port, net them something like \$25. I thought the Hughes' famous note on "confiscatory taxes" at a time when the tax on oil in Texas was higher than the tax in Mexico.

When I wrote down the figures in question, the interview suddenly stopped. But I had a new vision of the importance of the battles of Tuxpan, Ciudad Victoria and Huasteca.

The most important center of petroleum in Mexico is the state of Tamaulipas, whose port of export is Tampico. This remains in the hands of the government, but de la Huerta has proclaimed the blockade of Tampico, attempting to make it effective with three of the four armored cruisers that make up the Mexican navy.

He hopes thereby to prevent the export of petroleum from Tampico and the payment of revenue to the federal government. Also, if his blockade is effective, it closes the only remaining federal customs house on the Gulf coast. At the same time, he has issued a demand on the oil companies that they pay their taxes to him, threatening them, first, with not recognizing other payments, and threatening Doheny with the destruction of his oil properties if the taxes are not delivered to the agents of the fascist government.

Feels Place Full of "Reds"

Before Van Bittner began reading the report of the committee of constitution this morning, delegates from Ohio were spreading the report that there were hundreds of men in the convention hall who were not delegates, but were taking part in the deliberations and voting. One Ohio man was heard to say, "We must clean up this convention before we leave. If we cannot do it any other way, we must use force."

Questions about the trouble was, he replied, that the place was full of "reds" and that on the previous night "500 more were shipped from Pittsburgh. At this rate, unless transportation broke down owing to heavy demands on rolling stock it would only take a little time until the "reds" had things entirely their own way.

That the Ohio lad was not "talking thru his hat" was proved when Delegate Savage, secretary of that District made a savage attack on those who were abusing their privilege as guests and voting. His motion to go into closed session was carried.

When the visitors were ordered to leave the hundreds of "alien enemies" dwindled down to three guests who picked up their hats and walked out. The nonsense was for the purpose of influencing the delegates against the progressives and helping to create the impression that the progressive strength was augmented by foreign armies from Pittsburgh and other enemy territory.

This force being over Van Bittner commenced reading his report. Mr. Bittner is one of the most faithful employees of the International president and is used to do jobs that most of the hardened payrollers refuse to do. The preamble to the constitution which reads as follows was adopted without change:

"There is no truth more obvious than that without coal there could not have been such marvelous social and industrial progress as marks present day civilization."

"Believing that those whose lot it is to toil within the earth's recesses surrounded by peculiar dangers and deprived of sunlight and pure air, producing the commodity which makes possible the world's progress, are entitled to protection and the full social value of their product, we have formed 'The United Mine Workers of America' for the purpose of establishing by lawful means, the principles embraced in the body of this constitution."

The miners hear very little of the "full social value of their product" at this convention from those who are now leading it. Not a syllable has fallen from the lips of any one of the leading officials of this convention so far, that would give a visitor

any idea of the struggle that is being waged for the full social value of their product.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Living Cost 73% Over 1913

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Average living costs in typical American cities last month were 73.3 per cent. greater than they were in December, 1923, the Department of Labor announced today. The costs were also greater by 12 per cent. than last September and by 3.7 per cent. than December, 1922.

Furniture, clothing and housing showed the greatest percentage of increases.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Lewis Should Thank Red Flag, When He Stopped Waving It He Was Very Badly Licked

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—Without the "red menace" John L. Lewis would be as helpless as Sammy Gompers. During the first two days of the convention the principal order of business was waving the red flag and counting the millions of rubles that the Soviet government sent over here to "bring about the destruction of the United Mine Workers of America." When delivering the last part of the above excerpt from Mr. Lewis' many harangues, press fingers slightly against both sides of nasal organ and the effect will be similar to that produced when Mr. Lewis ends a speech with those words.

Yes, Mr. Lewis should love every fold of the red flag. Just as soon as he got down to brass tacks and the business of the convention, or what the delegates thought they were coming to transact, he found a different situation. He learnt his trick of diverting attention from real to imaginary issues from Sammy Gompers. But while Gompers gets away with it at A. F. of L. conventions where a rank and file delegate is almost as scarce as virtue in a bawdy house, in this convention there is a different atmosphere. Most of the delegates are workers.

True, there is a powerful and loyal pay roll brigade here. From the highest to the lowest they stand like Spartans with the administration. No charge of ingratitude or of "biting the hand that feeds them," can be leveled against them. But the boys who are more acquainted with the physical properties of a pick, than with the hotel lobbies where many of these organizers are alleged to spend their days organizing the coal diggers, are not always fooled by the tactics of the administration. So long as Lewis dealt with issues that only the more class conscious and politically minded of the delegates could see the value of, he was safe and his "red" fireworks were useful. But when the convention got to where the vital every day interests of the coal diggers were involved, Mr. Lewis discovered that red herrings come no longer avail.

Feels Place Full of "Reds"

Before Van Bittner began reading the report of the committee of constitution this morning, delegates from Ohio were spreading the report that there were hundreds of men in the convention hall who were not delegates, but were taking part in the deliberations and voting. One Ohio man was heard to say, "We must clean up this convention before we leave. If we cannot do it any other way, we must use force."

Questions about the trouble was, he replied, that the place was full of "reds" and that on the previous night "500 more were shipped from Pittsburgh. At this rate, unless transportation broke down owing to heavy demands on rolling stock it would only take a little time until the "reds" had things entirely their own way.

That the Ohio lad was not "talking thru his hat" was proved when Delegate Savage, secretary of that District made a savage attack on those who were abusing their privilege as guests and voting. His motion to go into closed session was carried.

When the visitors were ordered to leave the hundreds of "alien enemies" dwindled down to three guests who picked up their hats and walked out. The nonsense was for the purpose of influencing the delegates against the progressives and helping to create the impression that the progressive strength was augmented by foreign armies from Pittsburgh and other enemy territory.

This force being over Van Bittner commenced reading his report. Mr. Bittner is one of the most faithful employees of the International president and is used to do jobs that most of the hardened payrollers refuse to do. The preamble to the constitution which reads as follows was adopted without change:

"There is no truth more obvious than that without coal there could not have been such marvelous social and industrial progress as marks present day civilization."

"Believing that those whose lot it is to toil within the earth's recesses surrounded by peculiar dangers and deprived of sunlight and pure air, producing the commodity which makes possible the world's progress, are entitled to protection and the full social value of their product, we have formed 'The United Mine Workers of America' for the purpose of establishing by lawful means, the principles embraced in the body of this constitution."

The miners hear very little of the "full social value of their product" at this convention from those who are now leading it. Not a syllable has fallen from the lips of any one of the leading officials of this convention so far, that would give a visitor

any idea of the struggle that is being waged for the full social value of their product.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Protect the Foreign Born!

asked Oates if his sons belonged to the Bootleggers' Union. "By God," said Oates, "if there is such a union and an initiation fee is required the Oates boys will be there to pay it."

Secretary Green remonstrated with Delegate Oates, over getting so much moonshine into the record and the convention gradually became less spiritual.

Delegate Prentiss of Illinois, a colored man, favored the committee's report. It developed that he was on the payroll. His argument was, that owing to the prejudice against the colored miners in the union they stand no chance of being elected to any office in the power of the union to give. It was brought out however, that he was elected from a local with approximately 750 white members and only 150 colored. He praised Mr. Lewis very highly.

Hindmarsh Sticks to Question

Delegate John Hindmarsh, of Illinois, delivered the only speech during this discussion that dealt with the question at issue. He said the majority of the union members were against the appointive power because it placed too much power in the hands of the president who no matter how benevolent he may be was subject to the temptation of using that power to build up a machine to perpetuate himself in office and use it against his enemies. He noticed that with hardly an exception every appointed delegate to the convention stood solidly with the administration on every issue. Whether they did this consciously or not he could not say but it was a fact and it had a demoralizing effect on the union. They were opposed to the dictatorship of any one man, no matter who he was.

When Delegate J. J. Watt of Springfield, took the platform it was expected that he would speak on the question, but instead he moved a closure on debate which was carried.

What the result of the roll call may be cannot be predicted at this time, but the administration forces are leaving no stone unturned to secure victory. The progressives are equally confident.

Charge Hoover Does Not Enforce Act to Protect Seamen

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Senator LaFollette has re-introduced his bill providing for a continuous discharge book for seamen, and for other improvements in the condition of seamen of the American merchant marine.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, has reported to LaFollette that discrimination against union men in the ports of the United States has made a dead letter of the seamen's act, and is reducing the men once more to a condition of slavery.

Administration of the Seamen's Act is under the direction of the department of commerce, headed by Herbert Hoover. This is the same Hoover who recently has been cultivating the friendship of officials of the American Federation of Labor, and of progressive senators and congressmen.

Coolidge Agrees With Gary that Consumer Is Goat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Coolidge was politely advised today by Albert H. Gary, chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, that elimination of the 12-hour day in the industry had increased production costs 10 per cent. Chairman Gary's report is contrary to the findings of the presidents of the independent steel companies who last October announced that introduction of the 8-hour day in their plants had not resulted in increasing the cost of production.

President Coolidge advised that the added costs, desired by Mr. Gary, would be borne uncomplainingly by consumers and the poor ultimate consumer in "view of the benefits to the workers."

Soviet Russia to Get 18,000 Ford's on Yearly Contract

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COPENHAGEN.—The delivery of 18,000 Ford cars to Soviet Russia has been contracted for by the Danish agent of the Ford Motor company, Harold Landflier, thru the signing of an agreement between the company representative and the representative of the Soviet government in Paris.

The length of time covered by the contract has not been made public, but the purchases of cars this year under the contract provisions will amount to \$3,750,000.

Deliveries will be made from the Copenhagen plant.

Landlords Jailed and Fined

NEW YORK.—Hirsch Uren, lessee of the 35 family tenement, No. 816 East 9th Street, was fined \$100, with thirty days as an alternative, by Magistrate Cohen in Municipal Court yesterday, after an inspector testified Uren had failed to correct defective fire escapes and unsanitary walls existing since last July.

Radio Loyalty

MONTREAL, Can.—Sir Henry Thornton, chairman of the Canadian National Railways, wants to install a radio set in the home of every worker on his line so that they would be able to hear the hopes, fears and ambitions of Sir Henry. The radio sets will be sold to employees "at cost."

COAL MINERS! Talk To Your Convention Thru Daily Worker

Coal Miners! Your convention is on at Indianapolis, Ind. It will be responsive to your needs if you will talk to it, talk to it in loud and emphatic tones.

You can do this thru your paper, THE DAILY WORKER. You can do it every day. You can make yourself heard.

Every day THE DAILY WORKER goes to the convention at Tomlinson Hall, at Indianapolis. The miners' delegates are reading it, from first page, first column, to last page, last column.

If you will write to THE DAILY WORKER, telling your needs, the delegates will read your letter.

One of the big things you are interested in is unemployment. If you don't work there is no pay envelope. If you don't work, there is nothing with which to pay the landlord, the grocer, with which to buy the things your family needs. How do you get along? How do you make both ends meet? What do you demand?

Tell it to the delegates at Indianapolis. Tell it to your highly paid officials, whose salaries go on the whole year around.

Write about all the other great problems confronting the coal miners of this country. Your letters will be published in THE DAILY WORKER and read by the delegates at your convention at Indianapolis. Write to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Jobless From Camp and Field Rush to Chicago

Migratories Look for Work Here in Vain

Thousands of unemployed workers from out of town are coming into Chicago to look for work, the Salvation Army hotels and the Illinois free employment agency reports. Most of these men make West Madison and South State streets their stamping ground.

For the most part they are migratory workers who have worked on farms and in lumber camps and on road building gangs in the country and, since winter set in, have started their migration toward Chicago. Earning low wages and paying high prices for board and rooms while at work, they land in Chicago broke or nearly so.

Snow Shovelers Not Wanted.

The municipal lodging house on North Union street is visited by many of them during the course of the winter. Thomas W. Allison, manager of the lodging house, said that this winter has been a particularly hard winter on the migratory workers who make Chicago their winter headquarters. One of the chief reasons given was that this winter has been bitterly cold and almost snowless. Usually, migratory workers get a few days work quite often showing up in the city in the middle of the winter. This winter only 400 extra men were employed by the street cleaning department shoveling snow and then only for a couple of days.

The manager of the Salvation Army hotel on West Madison street said that about 300 men a night sleep there, and most of them are from out of town. They are all looking for work, he said.

Employment Offices Closed

A large number of the offices of the labor agents, which used to line West Madison street, are closed because it is hiring workers. A statement made public here today by Representative Hull, Iowa, republican, member of the house military affairs committee.

The statement, evoked by Ford's refusal to appear before the committee and explain certain details of his offer, assailed the "ambitious provisions" of the proposal.

Work Daily for "The Daily"

Boost Jap Exodus to S. A.

TOKIO.—Organized Japanese company capitalized at \$14,000,000, to foster Japanese emigration to South America and to establish Japanese colonies on that continent was announced here today.

Hull Battles Ford

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 30.—Provisions of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals were attacked in a speech here last night. Clarke was appealing for all Klansmen to attend the National Convention in Atlanta, Feb. 26, at which over-thrown of the present regime and a reorganization will be attempted.

Clarke said the Klan is "100 per cent Un-American."

Charges Ku Klux Klan Would Build for U. S. Monarchy

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—If the Ku Klux Klan is allowed to continue as at present, it will create a monarchy in the United States, E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard, declared in a speech here last night. Clarke was appealing for all Klansmen to attend the National Convention in Atlanta, Feb. 26, at which over-thrown of the present regime and a reorganization will be attempted.

Clarke said the Klan is "100 per cent Un-American."

Charges Ku Klux Klan Would Build for U. S. Monarchy

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—If the Ku Klux Klan is allowed to continue as at present, it will create a monarchy in the United States, E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard, declared in a speech here last night. Clarke was appealing for all Klansmen to attend the National Convention in Atlanta, Feb. 26, at which over-thrown of the present regime and a reorganization will be attempted.

Clarke said the Klan is "100 per cent Un-American."

Charges Ku Klux Klan Would Build for U. S. Monarchy

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—If the Ku Klux Klan is allowed to continue as at present, it will create a monarchy in the United States, E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard, declared in a speech here last night. Clarke was appealing for all Klansmen to attend the National Convention in Atlanta, Feb. 26, at which over-thrown of the present regime and a reorganization will be attempted.

Clarke said the Klan is "100 per cent Un-American."

Charges Ku Klux Klan Would Build for U. S. Monarchy

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—If the Ku Klux Klan is allowed to continue as at present, it will create a monarchy in the United States, E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard, declared in a speech here last night. Clarke was appealing for all Klansmen to attend the National Convention in Atlanta, Feb. 26, at which over-thrown of the present regime and a reorganization will be attempted.

Clarke said the Klan is "100 per cent Un-American."

Charges Ku Klux Klan Would Build for U. S. Monarchy

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—If the Ku Klux Klan is allowed to continue as at present, it will create a monarchy in the United States, E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard, declared in a speech here last night. Clarke was appealing for all Klansmen to attend the National Convention in Atlanta, Feb. 26, at which over-thrown of the present regime and a reorganization will be attempted.

Clarke said the Klan is "100 per cent Un-American."

Charges Ku Klux Klan Would Build for U. S. Monarchy

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—If the Ku Klux Klan is allowed to continue as at present, it will create a monarchy in the United States, E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard, declared in a speech here last night. Clarke was appealing for all Klansmen to attend the National Convention in Atlanta, Feb. 26, at which over-thrown of the present regime and a reorganization will be attempted.

Clarke said the Klan is "100 per cent Un-American."

Charges Ku Klux Klan Would Build for U. S. Monarchy

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—If the Ku Klux Klan is allowed to continue as at present, it will create a monarchy in the United States, E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard, declared in a speech here last night. Clarke was appealing for all Klansmen to attend the National Convention in Atlanta, Feb. 26, at which over-thrown of the present regime and a reorganization will be attempted.

Clarke said the Klan is "100 per cent Un-American."

Charges Ku Klux Klan Would Build for U. S. Monarchy

45,000 LOSE PENNSY JOBS SINCE JULY

December Saw 26,185 Laid Off Work

More than 45,000 employees of the Pennsylvania railroad have been laid off since July when there were 250,812 on the carriers' pay rolls.

The greatest reduction in any one month came in December when 26,185 were laid off. Since Dec. 15, 7,360 have been turned out to look for a job at a time when there are considerably more applicants than jobs.

The layoffs in December have hit shop employees particularly hard meaning a reduction of more than 25 per cent in shop operations.

The present payroll of 205,017 is below that of a year ago when the road employed 229,881 workers in all departments. Reduction in the number of employees is explained by the management on the ground that traffic has steadily declined since the middle of 1923. But there are good grounds for believing that the shop layoffs have been heavier than warranted by reduced business, for the road's percentage of bad order freight cars has risen from 3.9% in July to 5.4% in November, the latest month for which reports are available.

The Pennsylvania has also allowed its locomotives to get so out of repair as to endanger the lives of engine crews and passengers. Within the month east bound express trains have been delayed for hours because interstate commerce commission inspectors condemned as unsafe locomotives about to pull the trains over divisions in the Indiana region. The inspectors found 50 engines out of service at Fort Wayne alone. All of which shows the extent to which an anti-labor management is willing to let its equipment run down in order to add to the winter unemployment.

Such figures indicate the insecurity of job which will characterize employment so long as absentee owners are considered as having more rights than the men who actually make railroad operation possible. And in the railroad industry the Pennsylvania, which has talked loudest about the desirability of getting back to the old "family" relationship between employees and management, makes the earliest and most drastic reductions in force.

The right of a man to his job has evidently not been tackled by Atterbury's company union.

Parliamentarians in Germany Grieve Under Fascist Rule

(By The Associated Press) BERLIN.—The turning even in the reichstag. The abnormal condition of government by military edict is getting on the nerves of the parliamentarians who so glibly voted away their powers by the state-of-emergency law and who now find that even the person of a member of the reichstag, and of a former cabinet minister at that, is not sacred to a military commander.

The occasion for a protest by an important committee of the reichstag—that having to do with fixing the order of business of the house—was furnished by the refusal of the military commander in Munster to permit Wilhelm Sollman, Socialist deputy and minister of the interior, in the Stresemann cabinet, to address a voters' meeting soon after he had left the cabinet. The action of the military excited considerable comment at the time, but apparently nothing more was done about it.

Now the question has come up in the committee on rules and business of the house, and unanimously the members agreed that Sollman had a perfect right to speak and that the state of emergency law gives the military no right to prohibit voters' meetings.

The committee further decided unanimously to express the opinion to President Ebert and thru him to the minister of defense that the decree establishing martial law gives no right to anybody to put a general ban on political meetings.

Most Children Underfed. DRESDEN, Germany.—In the textile region of Saxony, where there is widespread unemployment, 90 per cent of the children are underfed. The condition of the boys is worse than that of the girls. Less than 5 per cent of the children were found to be normal.

KARL MARX SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH will hold a **BUNCO PARTY To-Night** at FOLKETS HUS, 2738 HIRSCH BOULEVARD Refreshments Served

Daily Worker's Exposures Cause Closing of One School Firetrap; Dangers Lurking In Many Others

The DAILY WORKER'S exposure of the perils of the school firetraps that house working class children has resulted in the closing of one building—St. Clement's School at 2524 Orchard street—just closed by Mayor Dever.

This action is calculated to allay public impatience at the whitewashing investigation which the board of education is conducting, with the aid of other departments, of the combustible buildings in factory neighborhoods. The school is closed as "unsafe" at the very moment the board of education is assuring the public that there is "no cause for alarm."

Only forty pupils were in the class rooms at St. Clement's parochial school when fire inspectors visited it and found fire hazards so great that they ordered the classes dismissed. Nothing has been done to close public schools which are as bad as St. Clement's, although in some of them hundreds of children attend.

As an example of what some schools can be the DAILY WORKER publishes today a description of two schools. One school is in a working class neighborhood and the other is in the "well" Wilson Avenue district.

For the "Best People"

The Stewart school is located at Kenmore avenue near Broadway in the heart of the Wilson Avenue district. Its building is a large four-story brick, erected in 1908 just as the Wilson Avenue district was becoming "residential." The building stands in the center of a large lot, permitting light to come in from all sides. The windows are large three-section affairs which are excellent for ventilation as well as light.

The assembly room is a large place with a stage, opera chairs and a balcony. It seats over 400. There are bath rooms which are light and airy. The gymnasium is well equipped. There are rooms for manual training, cooking, science and other special classes, all with equipment of the best. There is also a room and equipment for a sewing class.

The toilet facilities are of the best and most modern sort. In the basement there is a large, clean play room for the pupils to use on cold and rainy days. The basement in this school is well lighted by windows that cover nearly half the wall. The stairways and halls are fireproof, light and wide. The classrooms are also large and fireproof. The influence of the fine equipment and light, airy building can be seen on the children and their teachers. They seem to take more interest in their studies and look brighter and more alive than the children who attend school in old dilapidated buildings.

Fine Sprinkler System. There is a sprinkler system in the Stewart school. In every room and all parts of the halls, there are outlets which would turn on water if even the smallest fire started. There are 32 rooms with 1,735 seats and about the same number of pupils in the school. There are 43 teachers including those who teach special classes.

The entire building equipment and the attitude of the teachers is an example of what a public school can be.

For the Workers

The Newberry school at Willow and Orchard streets is in a working class district. The original building was erected in 1898 and an addition made in 1899.

The light in the Newberry school is wretched. Artificial light is necessary much of the day. The ventilation is bad. The assembly room is sometimes used as a class room and has only the ordinary loose seats. The department has repeatedly said that loose chairs in assembly halls are unsafe and are likely to lead to and cause panic in case of fire. The gymnasium is an ordinary class room with little equipment. The manual training and cooking classes are poorly equipped.

The toilet facilities are of the most primitive sort. The boys' toilet is damp, poorly ventilated and lighted. The play-room in the basement is also used as a lunch room by some of the children and is far from clean. In the Newberry school the stairways are of easily combustible wood and winding, narrow and unsafe looking. The class rooms are small.

No Sprinkler System. There is no sprinkler system, only a few old style fire extinguishers could be seen. The building seems to be settling in certain places.

There are 30 rooms with 1,007 seats and about 1,300 pupils. About 150 children attend school on the two-shift plan. There is a slide

Washington, D. C., Home of Teapot Scandal, Revealed As Social Sewer

(Special to The DAILY WORKER) WASHINGTON.—Washington's lively social set today was gasping from the sting of the second bitter indictment hurled at it in 24 hours.

First, W. P. G. Harding, former head of the Federal Reserve Board, blamed the suicide of his beautiful daughter, Margaret, to the nerve-shattering social pace and the cigarette smoking of Washington.

On the heels of this, F. V. Sokolowski, retiring member of the Polish Legation staff, flung over his shoulder as he departed from Washington this barred farewell:

"I go back to my country with a disgust for social drinking that I cannot put into words."

DUNNING ASYLUM CALLED FIRETRAP BY CORONER'S JURY

The coroner's jury of six "prominent citizens" that investigated the fire in the Dunning Asylum for the insane, a state institution, where 18 persons were burned to death recently, found that "the chief cause of the tragedy was the physical condition of the buildings that burned." The buildings, the verdict said, were frame and without fireproofing and the floors and stairs were of flimsy wood that burned easily.

Will it take the verdict of a coroner's jury to arouse the people of Chicago to a realization of the danger their children are facing in public school buildings as unsafe as the buildings that burned at the Dunning asylum with the loss of 18 lives?

fire escape of the type that is even more dangerous in school buildings than no fire escape at all.

The entire building and its equipment and sanitary arrangements are glaring examples of the public schools in a working class neighborhood.

RIVER GETS LAD BARRED OUT OF CROWDED SCHOOL

Youngster Victim of Vicious System

While the police were preparing to dynamite the river in an attempt to recover the body of Sidney Sherman, 6 years old, who was drowned while playing on the ice in the Chicago river, near Lawrence ave. and Argyle St., his mother stood by and cried hysterically. "If Sammy could have been in school he would not have drowned. We tried to send him but there wasn't room. He is dead. He is dead."

Tuesday Sammy Sherman and two playmates went from home to play. They wandered to the river and played on the banks. Sammy, older and bolder than the other two, ventured out on the ice. The ice broke and before help could be called he had disappeared. Efforts of police to locate his body failed up to a late hour yesterday afternoon.

Hundreds Turned Away. Sammy's parents had sent their son to the Hibbard school 3244 Ainslie St. last September, but he was refused admittance because there was not enough room. Hundreds of other young children have been turned away from the Hibbard school because of lack of room.

Sammy Sherman's death and the school board's failure to admit him to the Hibbard school was blamed on the education authorities by Chester C. Dodge, principal of the Hibbard school last night.

"The business department of the school board thinks of nothing but how they can save a few pennies," he said.

In two years our high school attendance has increased from 700 to 1,400. The capacity of the school is only 1,440, and yet we have 2,100 elementary pupils besides the 1,400 high school students. There are as many children waiting for a chance to get into kindergarten as there are now in classes.

Promises Broken. "I'm tired. I'm sick. All day I have been at the board rooms pleading for more space, more room."

"Last vacation time they promised to give us portables and additions, to be ready two months ago, at the latest. Bad nothing has been done. When we returned in September we found things as we had left them in June."

"Repeatedly, I have pleaded. The Kiwanis Club and the Parent-Teachers' organization have pleaded. But nothing has been done. There are as many children on our waiting list as there are in kindergarten classes."

Daniel Burns, business manager of the board of education, said that the statements of Dodge that he had asked for portable school buildings to add to the facilities of the Hibbard school was not true.

COMPANY SLEW 33 MINERS, SAYS CORONER'S JURY

Illinois Horror Laid to Cremer-Clinch Door

(Special to The Daily Worker) JOHNSTON CITY, Ill.—The Cremer-Clinch Coal company is directly responsible for the deaths of the 33 coal miners slain in the terrific gas explosion last Friday.

That is the verdict of the coroner's jury which has been hearing evidence in the case. The verdict corroborates the correspondent of The DAILY WORKER who told of reports of neglect of safety precautions by the mining company.

Danger signs had been removed from the places where the explosion occurred, the jury discovered. The explosion was caused by a "squeeze" of gas coming in an old working.

Witnesses testified the company ignored the hazards which lay in the old workings that so often are accumulating places of the deadly gas. With the extracting of all the readily mined coal from the old workings, the company officials lost all interest in them and occupied themselves only in exploitation of other workings, instead of regarding the abandoned entries and workings as sources of danger against which the miners must be protected.

Intense indignation is felt in Williamson county. The exposure of the company's criminal carelessness has worked more bitterness than anything since the attempt of the employing interests to hang the miners at Herrin, only a few miles away.

"Thirty-three lives have been snuffed out just because the company had no care about the men's safety to spend the pittance necessary to safeguard them," said a union miner.

"If this is not murder I would like to know what is. The tragedy still hangs over the community for nearly everyone was connected in one way or another with the dead. Now the survivors find that their dear ones were sacrificed on the altar of the greed and indifference of the mine operators."

Arthur Ransome Tells How Lenin's Widow Sang Dirge

In a dispatch which throbs with the emotion he himself felt, Arthur Ransome, famous British journalist, tells how the widow of the late Vladimir Lenin sang a dirge at Lenin's funeral when Comrade Krupskaya, Lenin's widow, led the singing of the revolutionary funeral dirge.

She had just finished telling in clear, quiet tones of the years of Lenin's life as a leader in workers' revolutionary circles and the inspiration of his love for all men and women who worked.

"The voice faded and faltered. One felt the concentration of will with which she controlled it. She spoke to the end before turning from the tribune.

"The orchestra played a revolutionary dirge. It passed and there was a moment's silence. Then her voice began and the whole of that immense congregation sang the words of the dirge. Tears ran down people's faces as they sang, and long the song was over there they stood, blinded with tears."

Worker Commits Suicide in Cell; Victim of Poverty

(By The Associated Press) OAKLAND, Calif.—For fifty years Samuel O'Donnell of Oakland had been honest and upright. He had only one son, a wife and five children, but illness caught him and finally the little family was down to one meal a day, with often nothing at all for the parents, while the sick father looked in vain for work.

O'Donnell did the humble home, and \$1,200 was paid on it, with the furniture nearly paid for as well. But he could pay no more, and the mortgage was threatening to foreclose so that they would lose all.

He set fire to the house to get the insurance. The oil-soaked rugs were discovered and he was arrested on a charge of arson. Two weeks later he confessed the whole pathetic tale. Sympathetic officials had recommended probation. But the disgrace and shame were too much for O'Donnell. The other night he sent for the assistant district attorney. "I can't stand it much longer," he sobbed. The next morning the guard found him dead in his cell.

"Natural causes," said the coroner. "Grief," said officials. "Poverty," says the truth.

U. S. Recognizes Greek Fascisti Rule of Venizelos

ATHENS, Jan. 30.—Premier Venizelos of Greece has been taken ill once more and forced to give up temporarily the pressing affairs of state into which he had plunged. The American charge d'affaires today resumed regular diplomatic contact with the Venizelos government, following recognition of Greece by the United States, announced yesterday.

Browder in Kansas City. Earl R. Browder will speak at the Lenin Memorial meeting in Kansas City, at Fraternal Hall, next Sunday evening, 8 o'clock.

Ruthenberg Tells of Councils Formed to Fight Davis' Peonage and Coolidge Registration Plans

So pressing is the danger to the millions of America's foreign-born workers from laws now before congress and from the ill feeling being engendered against them in American newspapers that the Workers Party is devoting much energy to the organization of a movement for resistance.

In an interview with the DAILY WORKER, C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the party, told of the progress being made in the formation of councils for the protection of foreign-born workers. These councils are made up from separate national organizations in each city and have the backing of local labor movements.

First Council Organized! Organization of the first council has just been achieved in Boston where eight national organizations are represented and two Workers Party organizations.

"If Boston had such an organization during the time of deportations four years ago, more effective resistance could have been made to Palmer's excesses. The Deer Island horrors, where one man was driven to suicide and others insane and hundreds were penned together under the worst disease-breeding conditions, are grim reminders of the necessity of the foreign born workers banding together, with the support of the rest of the class conscious workers."

Danger Is Pressing "The danger is immediate. Many radical workers are facing deportation because they dared to think independently and to organize for a better society."

"President Coolidge has recommended the registration of all foreign born workers. This means the ticketing of millions of men and women like criminals. If proposals of certain congressmen go thru they will be fingerprinted and mugged as in penitentiaries."

"Secretary of Labor Davis, backed

U. S. OWNED SHIP HELL HOLE, SAYS SAILOR

Horror Tales Told by Student Who Shipped

(By The Associated Press) SAN FRANCISCO.—Carrying tales of horrors committed on the crew of the United States shipping board vessel West Isip (Capt. L. Safstrom of San Francisco, commander), Russell Seymour, a law student at the University of California who shipped on the West Isip for experience, has returned to San Francisco and preferred charges before the shipping board and the U. S. district attorney.

Seymour claims the men were beaten with belaying pins by officers, that one sailor was stabbed with a screw driver by an intoxicated engineer, that the men were served meat infested with maggots and when they protested were placed in irons on the open deck to be attacked by swarms of flies. All this, he states, occurred between here and Newcastle, Australia. There the men attempted to go on shore to complain to the local police. They were referred to the American consul, Remyon Wormouth. Unable to find him, they came back to the ship, and there were prevented by officers with guns from going ashore again.

Wormouth finally came on board, and Seymour states he saw the consul receive a gift from Captain Safstrom. Wormouth insulted the men and refused to aid them. Safstrom then discharged the whole crew and left them penniless in Newcastle, where the consul declined any help in securing food or shelter, and left them to shift for themselves as best they could.

Amalgamation Talk at Cleveland. CLEVELAND.—"Why we must amalgamate our craft unions into industrial unions" will be the subject of an open mass meeting which the English Collinwood branch of the Workers Party will hold next Sunday, at 8 p. m., at Gunn Block, E. 15th St. and Aspinwall. John Loucks will speak and the chairman will be Anton Wehouch, who is the chairman of the federated shop crafts here.

Sir Arthur Combing. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 30.—It is reported here in reliable quarters that Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian expeditionary forces in the great war and at present the principal of McGill University, Montreal, will be appointed Canadian ambassador at Washington.

SCOTT NEARING On Tour for the Labor Defense Council, to Speak at

Rockford, Ill.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 2, Saturday, 8 P. M., I. O. G. T. Hall, 1015 Third Avenue.	Feb. 5, Tuesday, 8 P. M., Courtthouse Assembly Hall.	Feb. 7, Thursday, 8 P. M., Allegheny Carnegie Music Hall, Cor. Federal and Ohio Sts.

CROWDS HONORING LENIN WILL FILL GREAT N. Y. HALL

Meetings in Many Cities Mourn for Leader

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK.—Madison Square Garden, the largest meeting place in New York City, will be filled to overflowing next Monday evening, marking the death of the Lenin Memorial day.

Nothing has so stirred the hearts of New Yorkers this winter as the death of the great proletarian leader. Every labor organization and radical and liberal movement in the city will be represented in the vast audience.

The New York Times, marveling at the sincere sorrow felt in Russia says the explanation must lie in some essential difference between the Russian and American people. If the editor of the Times visits the Garden next Monday evening he will see the masses of this country assembled in honor of their departed Russian comrade.

C. E. Ruthenberg and William Z. Foster, representing the movement for which Lenin gave his life, will be among the speakers who will tell of the achievements of their leader and the work that lies before his followers. Moving pictures of the life of Lenin will be shown and the Russian Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Modest Altschuler, will render a musical program worthy of the occasion.

Tickets are being sold at all party headquarters and by scores of volunteer agents. Admission is 25 and 50 cents.

Meetings in Many Cities Other Lenin meetings will be held as follows: Washington, D. C., Pythian Temple, Friday, Feb. 1, 8 p. m. Ben Gitlow, speaker.

Philadelphia, Musical Fund Hall, 8th and Locust street, Saturday evening, Feb. 2.

The following speakers will address the meeting: Ludwig Lore, Editor Volkszeitung; W. W. Weinstein, Eastern District Organizer; P. S. R. Schachno Epstein will speak in Russian, and M. Olgin, Philadelphia manager of the Freiheit, will be chairman.

A large Russian Orchestra will supply appropriate music. Minneapolis, Richmond Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m., with James P. Cannon, W. S. Wiggins, assistant county attorney; Norman H. Tallentire, speaking, and H. D. Kramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, presiding.

St. Paul, Labor Temple, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. James P. Cannon and Norman H. Tallentire, speaking.

Detroit, Arena, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m. Speakers: Dennis Batt and C. E. Ruthenberg. The Ukrainian and Russian choir will sing the Russian revolutionary funeral march.

Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. Speakers in English, South Slavish, Polish and Finnish.

Youngstown, Ohio, M. A. C. Hall, 338 West Federal street, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. Max Lerner will speak in English followed by speakers in Jewish, Slavish and Hungarian.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 8, 8 p. m. Connecticut Meetings

Bridgeport, Conn., Carpenters' Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 3 p. m.

Ansonia, Conn., City Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 3 p. m.

Hartford, Conn., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 3 p. m.

New Haven, Conn., Hermanson Hall, Feb. 6, at 8 p. m.

Stamford, Conn., Feb. 7, at 8 p. m.

Pardon Granted Fellow Who Tried to Grab Bergdoll

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON.—Germany has yielded to unofficial American pressure and will free Lieutenant Griffiths and his colleagues who were captured in a kidnapping attack on Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the draft avoicer, it has been learned.

Some time ago Griffiths sent a tearful letter to a Chicago newspaper, asking for money to spend on his pardon plea and pleading his patriotism without a trace of modesty. He was serving a 21 months' sentence in Mosebach, Baden.

The capturing of Bergdoll has been one of the objectives and excuses for existence of the American Legion. Reports that the young Philadelphia has been enjoying huge scoops of beer and the charms of light opera have been like fiery poison to the patriotic spirits in the ex-officers' organization.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

READING LABOR PARTY BLOCKED BY S. P. LEADERS

Second Labor Conference Will Reopen Issue

(Special to The Daily Worker)
READING, Pa.—Socialist Party leaders here halted action for the formation of a labor party movement at a conference of 70 delegates from local labor unions, working class political parties, co-operatives and other organizations but the delegates will reconvene shortly to consider the question anew.

The United Front conference of Jan. 26, was brought together thru the local branch of the Federated Farmer Labor Party for the express purpose of the formation of a labor party.

Practically every labor union in the city of Reading was represented. In addition there were representatives from the Socialist Party, the Workers Party, from the Co-operative Society, from the Paine Memorial Foundation and from Workmen Circle branches and sick and death benefit societies. The conference was opened by Wm. Gundrum, a member of the American Federation of Railway Workers.

Socialists Losing Strength.
Charles F. Sands, who followed, pointed out that the workers in Reading instead of making progress on the political field, were retrogressing. He pointed out how recently the vote of the Socialist party in the city of Reading was every year becoming smaller and smaller in proportion to the entire vote being cast. He urged the necessity of a political organization in Reading that would unify the workers behind a common program for a united fight on the political field. He pointed out that the unions in Reading had demonstrated weakness, and that in order to build them up, it was necessary to organize the workers not only industrially but also politically. His appeal for the formation of a labor party in Reading was well received by practically all the delegates present.

Gitlow Speaks.
Benjamin Gitlow was then invited to take the floor and speak on the question of the Labor Party. At first some of the delegates of the Socialist Party tried to object but the conference unanimously granted the invitation.

Gitlow pointed out that the movement for the organization of a labor party in the United States was born from the experiences of the workers and was not due to the desire to organize a political party for themselves. The workers in their struggles against their bosses have discovered that they must combat the opposition of the United States government, the speaker showed.

Concrete examples he gave were: the government suppression of the steel strike, the Communist hands handed down against the unions by the United States Supreme Court, the case of Alexander Howat and the Industrial Court Act of Kansas, the numerous injunctions issued against workers out on strike and finally the smash up of the railroad strike by the interference of the United States government thru the Daugherty injunction. He then explained that a Labor Party in the United States, if it is to be successful, must include not only all economic and political organizations of the workers but must also include in its organization the millions of exploited farmers.

Many Delegates Support.
Delegate after delegate from the Reading labor unions took the floor and emphasized the necessity of organizing a labor party. The Socialist Party delegates, sensing that the Labor Party idea was making progress among the union delegates, made a counter attack against the possibility of the conference going on record in favor of the Labor Party.

J. Henry Stump, delegate from the Socialist Party, manager of the Peoples Printing Company, accredited leader of the Socialist Party in Reading, and their last candidate for mayor, took the floor and made a speech in opposition to the Labor Party and in favor of the Socialist Party.

He accused the provisional committee of trying to put something over on the conference and explained that the conference was called by the Workers Party for the express purpose of injecting themselves into the Labor movement in Reading. He accused the Workers Party of trying to disrupt the Labor movement, declared that a Labor Party would be a party seeking votes and not a party of principles, and ended up by loudly declaring that he was opposed to the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat and would certainly oppose the organization of a Labor Party such as is proposed because the Workers Party would

Special Magazine Features

The magazine section of The Daily Worker, of Feb. 2, will contain many interesting articles.

William F. Dunne, the labor editor of The Daily Worker, has written a most instructive article on "Political Activity in the Trade Unions."

Max Bedacht, editor of Soviet Russia Pictorial, is the author of an article on the Third Party Movement.

One of the most interesting studies of Lenin and Leninism is contributed by Trotsky in an article entitled "The Russian in Lenin."

An analysis of the present economic situation and its political significance is presented by Jay Lovestone.

Jessica Smith, now in Soviet Russia, has written a special article for The Daily Worker on "The Clara Zetkin Factory."

Among the other interesting contributions is one by Victor Serge on Boris Piliak.

Send in your orders for Saturday's issue to The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

Young Workers' Tour Being Made in New England

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON.—For a month ending Feb. 27, Max Salzman, national organizer of the Young Workers League, will be in the New England district No. 1. The tour is being arranged by the first co-operation of the Finnish District Committee, which is sharing the expenses equally with the national office of the Young Workers League.

One to two days will be spent in each of the cities visited. The first night will be devoted to a mass meeting on "The Youth in Industry," and the second one to a Young Workers League branch meeting for organization work.

The final dates are as follows:
Lowell, Mass., Feb. 5.
Lanesville, Feb. 6.
Amesbury, Feb. 7.
Lawrence, Feb. 8.
Boston (Jewish branch), Feb. 10.
Roxbury (English), Feb. 11.
Lynn, Feb. 12.
Malden, Feb. 13.
Worcester, Feb. 14.
Revere, Feb. 15.
Boston (English), Feb. 16. General membership meeting of the Y. W. L., Feb. 17, 3 p. m. Proletarian club, Roxbury, 8 p. m.

Revere, Feb. 18.
Lynn, Feb. 19.
Norwood, Feb. 20-21.
Quincy, Feb. 22-23.
Brookline, Feb. 24.
Providence, R. I., Feb. 26-27.

The co-operation of all party units is being secured to boost the youth movement. The splendid work accomplished in Minnesota, where in were organized, is inspiring the local comrades on to renewed activity. The Finnish comrades, especially, are awake to the importance of teaching the young, and preparing them for proletarian leadership.

Borah Puts Denial of Federated Press into Probe's Record

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of the fact that the State Department Agent, Liekeforth, filed with the Borah committee a document purporting to show that The Federated Press has been the object of attempted capture "with some success," by the Communists, Senator Borah has agreed to put into the record the explicit denial of this charge, made to him in a letter dated Jan. 25th, by Carl Haessler, managing editor. "The Federated Press," says the Haessler letter in explanation, "is now in the fifth year, controlled by its editor, Liekeforth, on a basis of one man one vote. More of our editors belong to the A. F. of L. than to any other group. Seven of our nine directors are A. F. of L. members, as are the managing editor and the business manager. The eighth member of our board is the secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the ninth is the editor of the official organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers."

"Apart from donations from American citizens our entire income springs from assessments from member papers and from sales of our news to local unions and individuals." Haessler offered to appear directly or by representative before the committee.

Start Around the World Flight at Los Angeles, Calif.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The around-the-world flight of the army air service will start from Los Angeles, Calif., instead of from Washington, D. C., or Seattle, Wash., as originally planned, Maj.-Gen. Patrick, chief of the army air service, announced today.

This decision was reached because the Douglas world cruiser airplanes to be used in the flight now are at Cloverfield, about 15 miles from Los Angeles.

At Bohemian Hall.
Martin Abern, national secretary of the Young Workers League, will speak in English at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Chicago South Slavic branches of the party to be held Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m., at Bohemian Hall, 18th and May streets. This meeting is a part of the party campaign to increase the party membership and it is expected that many new members will be added to the party as a result of it.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia.

Plan Good White Wash for Hitler and Ludendorff

BERLIN.—General Ludendorff, Adolf Hitler, and others implicated in the recent fascist uprising in Bavaria brought to trial in Munich on Feb. 18.

If some pretext is not found for avoiding this trial at the last minute, it is almost a certainty that the accused men, the admittedly guilty of having led the German republic, will be whitewashed and allowed freedom to continue their preparations for a counter-revolutionary dictatorship.

The Bavarian courts, where these culprits will be tried, are notoriously reactionary and their function has come to be simply the legal encouragement of treason from the Whites and the imposing of ruthless sentences upon workers and Socialists.

To All Party Branches, Labor Unions and Sympathetic Organizations

A monster Lenin Memorial Meeting is arranged for Monday evening, Feb. 4th, at Madison Square Garden.

To make this demonstration a success we need the co-operation of every class-conscious worker in New York City and vicinity.

We ask you not to arrange any affairs on or before that date.

Lenin Memorial Committee.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia.

BOSTON FORMING COUNCIL TO FIGHT FOR FOREIGN-BORN

10 Organizations Unite on W. P. Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, Mass.—Boston is the first city to get under way the work of organizing a Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers to fight the slave labor laws now pending before Congress.

A meeting has been called at Paine Memorial Hall for Sunday, Feb. 10th, to which all labor unions and organizations of foreign-born workers of the city of Boston have been asked to send delegates. The call for this meeting is signed by:

Independent Workers' Circle; Lithuanian-American Citizens' Club; American-Lithuanian Women's Association; Lithuanian Daughters and Sons Society; Ukrainian Educational Society; Russian Dramatic Club; Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance; Russian Educational Club of New York; Workers Party Branches of Boston; Boston City Central Committee Workers Party.

The call for the meeting on Feb. 10th declares, after reviewing legislation now before Congress that "The entire labor movement of this country must rally for a struggle against these laws. Both foreign-born and native workers must unite in a common organization to carry on a campaign against this attempt to enslave the whole working class of this country. For this purpose a Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers will be to carry on a campaign against all legislation directed against foreign-born workers, particularly against the registration, fingerprinting, photographing law and the law proposing selective immigration."

Both Ruthenberg and Foster were given tremendous ovations when they rose to speak and at the conclusion of their speeches the meeting closed with the singing of the Internationale.

Commenting today on last night's demonstration to a representative of the DAILY WORKER, William Z. Foster said: "The meeting closed with the sentiment among Chicago workers

terior Fall, central figure in the naval reserve oil scandal.

Fall Is Nervous
Physicians who have been attending former Secretary of Interior Fall, told the senate investigating committee today, under oath that Fall was suffering from nervous exhaustion. The members of the committee questioned the physicians fully concerning every detail of Fall's illness.

The physicians again suggested that a sub-committee go to the home of J. W. Zevely, Sinclair attorney, where Fall is staying and examine him there.

While the committee is not anxious to carry out this suggestion, it was indicated that some members believed it is advisable to go to see Fall if he is unable to appear within the next few days.

Taking Family to Kusbas.
Life at Kusbas is on a pioneering plane but it is very satisfying, W. H. Kingery, a farm manager for the colony, told an audience at the Workers' Lyceum here.

Kingery has great faith in the future of Kusbas. Mines are being extended, timber is being cut and more lands are being opened up. He came back to America to fetch his family from Spokane, Wash. They are on their way to New York City, whence they will travel to Siberia.

Three Airplanes Crash.
TOKIO, Jan. 30.—Three Japanese navy airplanes collided in mid-air above the Kasumigaura aviation field Tuesday. Two crashed at once, their occupants being killed, but the pilot of the third plane managed to make a safe landing on the bay.

This is believed to be the first time that three heavier than air machines have been in one collision in mid-air.

Beware of Imitation.
From now on Jacob Sienke will leave sword-swallowing to the sword-swallowers.

Sienke is in a hospital today suffering from a cut in the right lung. After seeing a vaudeville sword-swallower do his stuff, Sienke tried to imitate him, using a tin scimitar.

Child Slave Commits Suicide
CLIFTON, N. Y.—Because she was forced to work in a cotton mill, 13 year old Anna Ference committed suicide by taking poison here today. In a note she left her parents she blamed her parents for unpleasant home conditions and forcing her to work.

Another Separatist Slain.
BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Palatinat Separatist leader, Herr Gumbinger, was shot and killed today, a dispatch from Raxheim states.

Corporation Lawyer Picked by President for Oil Prosecutor

CHICAGO.—Silas H. Strawn, selected today by Coolidge to help make an inquiry into the leasing of the Teapot Dome oil reserve, is one of the best known attorneys in Chicago. While he is considered a Republican, Strawn was a supporter of President Cleveland and backed some of the Wilson policies.

Strawn is senior member of the firm of Winston, Strawn and Shaw. The law firm acts for the Michigan Central, and Chicago & Alton Railroads, the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, the Booth Fisheries and other large enterprises.

For a time Strawn was president of Montgomery Ward & Co. and at present is chairman of the board of that firm.

Daily Worker to Publish Special Series on Housing

Beginning tomorrow, Friday, Feb. 1, THE DAILY WORKER will carry a series of articles by Jay Lovestone on the housing crises.

The Daily Worker has conducted a special investigation of the acute, unbearable housing situation prevailing amongst the poor in New York and other large cities. The wretched conditions prevailing in New York state are typical of the conditions prevailing in every industrial community in the country.

In the series there are articles on: "The Present Bad Conditions; High Rents and Low Incomes of the Workers; Big Profits of the Landlords; The Social Effects of Poor Housing; The Tenants' Associations; The Government and the Housing Situation; A Program for Relief."

These articles will be based on the findings of THE DAILY WORKER investigator and on the latest survey made by various tenants' associations, social and government agencies.

Workers Stirred at Great Lenin Memorial Meetings

(Continued from page 1)

Lenin had given the revolutionary workers a new estimate of the necessity for organization and discipline in the revolutionary movement.

Aroused Great Enthusiasm.
He aroused great applause when he said that all those who believed in what Lenin believed, the supremacy of the workers and farmers, the need for the overthrow of capitalism, are untrue to the working class, to themselves and to their convictions if they remain outside of the Communist movement which, in the United States, he said, is the Workers Party of America.

C. E. Ruthenberg outlined the development of the revolutionary movement from theory to action under the inspiration of Nicolai Lenin and the Communist International. He told of the struggles of the workers for freedom, exploitation and oppression, but only with the advent of the Russian revolution, he said, under the leadership of the Communist Party, led in turn by Nicolai Lenin, did the workers come to realize that their first step towards freedom was the conquest of power thru the organization of soviets and the establishment of the dictatorship of the working class as a prelude to the Communist order.

Both Ruthenberg and Foster were given tremendous ovations when they rose to speak and at the conclusion of their speeches the meeting closed with the singing of the Internationale.

Commenting today on last night's demonstration to a representative of the DAILY WORKER, William Z. Foster said: "The meeting closed with the sentiment among Chicago workers

terior Fall, central figure in the naval reserve oil scandal.

Fall Is Nervous
Physicians who have been attending former Secretary of Interior Fall, told the senate investigating committee today, under oath that Fall was suffering from nervous exhaustion. The members of the committee questioned the physicians fully concerning every detail of Fall's illness.

The physicians again suggested that a sub-committee go to the home of J. W. Zevely, Sinclair attorney, where Fall is staying and examine him there.

While the committee is not anxious to carry out this suggestion, it was indicated that some members believed it is advisable to go to see Fall if he is unable to appear within the next few days.

Taking Family to Kusbas.
Life at Kusbas is on a pioneering plane but it is very satisfying, W. H. Kingery, a farm manager for the colony, told an audience at the Workers' Lyceum here.

Kingery has great faith in the future of Kusbas. Mines are being extended, timber is being cut and more lands are being opened up. He came back to America to fetch his family from Spokane, Wash. They are on their way to New York City, whence they will travel to Siberia.

Three Airplanes Crash.
TOKIO, Jan. 30.—Three Japanese navy airplanes collided in mid-air above the Kasumigaura aviation field Tuesday. Two crashed at once, their occupants being killed, but the pilot of the third plane managed to make a safe landing on the bay.

This is believed to be the first time that three heavier than air machines have been in one collision in mid-air.

Beware of Imitation.
From now on Jacob Sienke will leave sword-swallowing to the sword-swallowers.

Sienke is in a hospital today suffering from a cut in the right lung. After seeing a vaudeville sword-swallower do his stuff, Sienke tried to imitate him, using a tin scimitar.

Child Slave Commits Suicide
CLIFTON, N. Y.—Because she was forced to work in a cotton mill, 13 year old Anna Ference committed suicide by taking poison here today. In a note she left her parents she blamed her parents for unpleasant home conditions and forcing her to work.

Another Separatist Slain.
BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Palatinat Separatist leader, Herr Gumbinger, was shot and killed today, a dispatch from Raxheim states.

PAYROLLITES IN RALLY TO AID THE PAYMASTER

Lewis' Parasites Barely Save Selves

(Continued from Page 1)
ment of the progressives. Desperate efforts were made yesterday by the administration to line up the wavering ones. Delegates were buttonholed and organizers whose meal tickets were at stake could be seen in every corner around the convention hall sweating to convince delegates that they should vote with Lewis. Others could be seen, using so-called independent voters to the telephone office to wire for instructions from home.

It was reported that trains coming into Indianapolis yesterday carried dozens of henchmen, summoned to come to the rescue of the Lewis machine.

Farrington Thru in Illinois
The Illinois delegation voted almost solidly against Lewis. It cast 899 votes against the appointive power and only 86 for it. Farrington, Fishwick and Nesbitt, president, vice president and secretary respectively, were the only members of the Illinois delegation to vote with the machine.

Alleged progressives in other districts voted solidly with Lewis. John Brophy, the Greenwich Village radical; Thomas Kennedy, ex-socialist; Mooney and Sweeney of West Virginia, all were allies of the reactionaries.

The Nova Scotia delegation cast their entire 59 votes against Lewis. Districts 5 and 11 cast a majority against the administration. District 5 is the bailiwick of the Feneyes, Fagans and O'Leary, who have been making war on the progressives and expelling them from the union.

The use of the "bluey" locals has been so brazen that delegates here would not be surprised if Lewis should utilize the Shenandoah expedition to manufacture a few more around the North Pole.

Davis to Speak
The patriotic Welshman, James J. Davis, secretary of labor, is scheduled to speak today to the convention.

A committee, including Enoch Williams, an alleged progressive from Pennsylvania, was appointed by Lewis to escort him from his hotel to the hall. A motion to invite the public to the meeting was defeated, carried against a vote of 11 to 1.

According to interviews, Davis will congratulate Lewis on revoking the charter of the Nova Scotia miners. He will quote the bible to show that the miners must solve their problems from within and not from without.

This is a covert attack on the progressive elements in the convention, as a majority of the membership is composed of foreign-born workers. There is no welcome here for Davis from the rank and file.

The Ku Klux Klan held a meeting the other night and boasted that the coal operators have endorsed the efforts of the Klan in breaking strikes and "maintaining peace between capital and labor."

A SIXTEEN PAGE PAPER If Every Reader Does His Bit

Cut out this coupon and hand it to the salesman when you buy a hat, shoes, clothes, furniture, etc.

I would like to see your advertisement in THE DAILY WORKER.

Customer's name.....

Address.....
Will the salesman kindly hand this request to the proprietor or the advertising manager.

THEN
mail the following coupon to
THE DAILY WORKER
1640 N. Halsted St.
Chicago, Ill.

I have suggested THE DAILY WORKER as an advertising medium to

Name of firm.....

Address.....

Line of business.....

NEW FILM SHOWS SOVIET RUSSIA AT WORK AND PLAY

Showings Will Begin on
March First

The third chapter in the motion picture presentation of the history of Soviet Russia will begin its showings shortly after March first. Fifteen thousand feet of film taken in Russia and Germany, by Wm. F. Kruse, are being edited and titled to make an eight reel picture of intense interest.

The first of these films, "Russia Through the Shadows," showed the bloody days of war and revolution, and the worst period of the 1921 famine. The second, "The Fifth Year," showed the beginning of improvement in conditions and gave, in general, an excellent survey of the major happenings during the year 1923. The third picture, just taken, "Russia and Germany," will show the land water, for the picture is looked in the fall of 1923 to American eyes.

Shows Reconstruction Work. This film shows the reconstruction program well on the road to success and delivers its message, not thru great parades and pageants, but thru the everyday life of the workers themselves. Not merely the big cities are shown, but also the small villages. Industries of all sorts are depicted, iron smelters, oil wells, shoe factories, cigarette factories, locomotive works, fisheries and many others, all in the process of operation, proving untrue the ridiculous charge that only one "model" plant is being shown.

Nor can the charge that the film presents only "show places, maintained for the benefit of foreign visitors," hold water, for the picture shows a great government operated asbestos plant on the border of Siberia where it took four hours on a freight car and five hours more by wagon over rough mountain trails to reach.

The promise of regeneration held out by Russia's youth is shown in the self-governing children's communes at work and at play. These children are for the most part, orphans saved from death by American and other friends of Soviet Russia. The Youth Parade on International Youth Day is followed by athletic shows in the great agricultural Exposition which is shown with its 200,000 visitors from the provinces.

No Note of Sadness. There is not a note of sadness in the entire Russian section of the film because that note was not heard by the cameraman in all the 14 weeks of his travels. It is otherwise, however, when the German border is crossed.

Here are hungry children, and charity seeking old people. Here are food kitchens, where the International Workers Relief makes use of the German army kitchens to serve Russian food to starving German unemployed. Here we see the workers' guards, the "Armed Hundred" workers revolt, the Rex Saxen government crushed by the force of the steel helmet, the Reichswehr marching in, seizing the Parliamentary buildings and the reign of "Law and Order" once more.

The film is attractive from all angles, and applications for its showing should be sent to the Committee for International Workers Aid, 100 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. One of the most encouraging phases of the drive now being conducted in behalf of the German workers by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, is that the locals are getting new timber into their conferences.

Big Drive Gains Momentum. Cities which have joined in the German drive are: Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Flint, Mich.; Grand Rapids, New Haven, New York, Milwaukee, Superior, Spokane, Seattle, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C.

The drive has gained momentum and the national office is receiving letters with remittances at the rate of about 100 daily. During the Russian famine this organization collected \$980,000 in cash and about \$250,000 worth of old clothing and medicine. It is expected that much will be collected for the German workers, also.

An interesting item is the fact that Local No. 419, Carpenters' Union, of Chicago, was the first to make a contribution to this German drive. They sent in \$50 to the National Office. In addition to this sum, the treasurer, Richard Karhl, collected \$10. Comrade Karhl stated that the local will send more money and that it has already about \$23 to be turned over, in addition to this fifty dollars, which was appropriated from the treasury. At each meeting a collection is taken for the German workers. As soon as they will have a large enough sum they will send their check.

Telephone Directory 5129
ED. GABER
QUALITY SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
2427 LINCOLN AVENUE
Near Halsted and Fullerton Ave.
CHICAGO

Phone Spaulding 4670
ASHER B. PORTNOY & CO.
Painters and Decorators
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
Estimates on New and Old Work
1819 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO

Frisko Rank and File Urge Freeing of J. McLachlan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A resolution asking the release of or a new trial for James McLachlan in Cape Breton county, Nova Scotia, where the leaflet on which his conviction for seditious libel of the provincial police was published, has been adopted by the rank and file federation of workers here and forwarded to the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Can.

The resolution and accompanying letter is as follows: Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Ontario, Can. Honorable Sir: At a regular meeting of our organization I was instructed to forward the following protest against the conviction and imprisonment and urging the release of a fellow-worker, namely, Brother James B. McLachlan.

We hope you will give this your careful consideration and release said James B. McLachlan. WHEREAS: James B. McLachlan, late secretary of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, was convicted in October, 1923, at Halifax, N. S., of the charge of publishing seditious libel concerning the provincial police of Nova Scotia, and has been in custody in the Halifax county jail since that time, and

WHEREAS: The said McLachlan never having been other than an honest and incorruptible man, striving to better the lot of his fellow-workers and has, at all times, been a law abiding citizen, and

WHEREAS: The said McLachlan having been tried in Halifax, where strong prejudice against him has been fostered for years, in spite of the fact that there was no publication of the purported seditious libel in Halifax; and

WHEREAS: We, as organized workers, believe that the discredited and obsolete law of seditious libel has been invoked in this case simply because of McLachlan's activities on behalf of his fellow-workers for whom he incurred the enmity of the powerful British Empire Steel corporation, We therefore request that you either order his release or direct a new trial for him to take place in Cape Breton county, where his honesty and integrity is known and an impartial verdict can be given by unprejudiced fellow citizens. Believing that either of the above courses is the only way in which justice can be given to our fellow-worker McLachlan, we therefore appeal to you, requesting consideration of this claim on the assumption that you are interested in trying to allay the unrest that the injustice of this case has brought about in the minds of the workers, and by your and your colleagues. Awaiting your reply with interest, we remain,

Very respectfully,
E. B. SPENCER, Fin. Sec.

Mussolini Stages Campaign Like Our Movie Directors

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME.—Signor Benito Mussolini has started his election campaign with all the flourish of a moving picture director. With rockets flying and Roman candles flaring 8,000 Black Shirts carried military banners thru Venetian Square.

"For our fatherland, for Fascism, I swear by the blood of our martyrs we are ready to die," he shouted the chief in his speech to the electors whose support he is asking for the first time since he trampled his way to power.

Mussolini is calling for a new parliament and vowed his scorn of the politicians in the Chamber of Deputies who have been rubber stamping the decrees of Fascism. He declared that parliament would have granted him an extension of his extraordinary powers but that he hated the parliament so "sweet out that nest of drones."

The dictator assured his audience that the British Labor government could not last and told them, with accent, of the most devout patriotism, that he wanted to remain at the head of the Italian government for the good of his country and not for his own sake.

Street Carman Is Aroused by Attack on Soviet Russia

(Enclosing the front page of The Union Leader, published by the officials of the Chicago local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, carrying the American Federation of Labor denunciation of Soviet Russia written by the renegade socialist Chester M. Wright, an indignant member of the union writes the "Daily Worker" as follows:—) Ed. Note.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24, 1924. Dear Comrades: Kindly read the page which I have inclosed and please answer the dirty curs. I don't want to give my name as it may mean my job. You know as well as I what these kind of skunks would do if they knew who sent it to you. I told the mail man to never deliver another to my door. The mail man is just another one of us so I can trust him 100%. Yours for a workers' government,
A Street Railway Employee.

Bok Secretary Silent. WASHINGTON.—For the second time Miss Esther Lape, in charge of the policy committee of the Bok peace plan award, balked at the senate investigation of propaganda charges by refusing to answer questions and forced adjournment of the committee.

MELLON'S PLAN AIDS PROFITEERS TO SKIN PUBLIC

Huge Profits Total at
Least 17 Billions

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

(First article of a series) Millionaire war profiteers will skin out of paying their share of the cost of the war if Mellon's scheme for reducing the taxes of the rich is put over. Huge profits totaling at least \$17,000,000,000 have been held undisturbed awaiting this golden moment when surtaxes would be reduced. If Mellon gets away with his little game just watch these stored up profits pour out in extra dividends.

Corporate income between 1913 and 1920, according to a careful study of income tax figures by the National Bureau of Economic Research, amounted to the extraordinary total of \$55,922,000,000. The major part of this was war profits resulting from the exorbitant prices which boosted the cost of the war. After deducting all taxes and all deficits there remained for the absentee owners \$39,938,000,000.

If the wealthy owners of industry had chosen to distribute the entire \$39,938,000,000 as it poured into the corporate treasuries a larger share of the excessive profits would have been taken by the government in surtaxes. Thus the financiers who were profiteering did so much to boost the cost of the war to unheard of heights would have borne somewhere near their share of the burden. But like good slackers they preferred to draw out in cash only a little over half of the total, approximately \$25,000,000,000, leaving \$14,938,000,000 surplus profits safe from the people's tax gatherers.

The huge surplus profits stored away by certain leading corporations between 1914 and 1922 are shown in the following table:

Undivided profits.	
Amer. Car & Foundry	\$29,379,424
Amer. Can	26,055,376
Amer. Locomotive	26,150,395
Amer. Tel. and Tel.	17,081,609
Amer. Woolen	24,034,762
Bethlehem Steel	97,831,105
Corn Products Ref.	40,589,950
Dupont Powder	74,182,824
General Electric	87,192,585
International Harvester	29,972,734
Pittsburgh Coal	21,061,980
Standard Oil of Indiana	199,108,783
United Fruit	81,377,618
U. S. Steel	442,756,826
Westinghouse	62,612,180

Wouldn't you like to be a security owner when Mellon's surtax reduction gives the signal for the dividing up of these spoils? If you could examine the stockholders' books of these corporations you would probably locate a lot of the support for Mellon's bill in congress. Of course a part of these totals has been reinvested in the several industries and has afforded the basis for stock dividends which were issued after the supreme court had ruled them free from income tax. But the biggest part can still be located in hard cash or in negotiable securities.

To most of us the \$25,000,000,000 in dividends already taken would seem a pretty fair haul. In fact we might figure that the other \$17,000,000,000 could fairly be considered as belonging to the people who paid the high prices and accepted the low wages which made such swollen profits possible. That's the idea behind the proposal of the People's Reconstruction league for a progressive tax to be levied on these undistributed profits. Such a tax would help to pay off the national war debt rapidly and would do more to lighten the real tax burden than Mellon's whole program.

Release Him? Sure! He Was Cog in the Wilson War Machine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet, charged with conspiracy to defraud in awarding of army canteen contracts, was released from prosecution today in the district of Columbia criminal court.

In a lengthy opinion, Justice Heehling held that "the indictment drawn is not such as that the defendant could advisedly plead thereto in the sense of knowing just what he is called upon to answer."

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

THE FREEMAN GREETES THE DAILY WORKER

From The Freeman, January 30, 1924.

Almost simultaneously the American Socialist and Communist brethren have launched fresh journalistic ventures. The Socialists have produced the New Leader, successor to the Leader and Call; and the Communists, under more daring inspiration, have started in Chicago the DAILY WORKER, the first Communist Daily in English. We are glad to welcome these two new organs of information and interpretation of the rival Marxian sects. Each sect includes in its leadership men of broad sympathies and of respectable intellectual attainments, and they represent only a small majority of American opinion they have a distinct contribution to make to the cause of political and economic intelligence. Both papers are well edited, and the DAILY WORKER has an unusually attractive make-up and displays some brilliant cartoons.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—\$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings—\$5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 15c an issue.

Weekly meetings—\$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FIFTH AND LAST THURSDAY, Jan. 31st No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. 11 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. 21 Carpenters, 4414 S. Halsted St. 42 Carpenters, 1444 S. Halsted St. 43 Carpenters, So. Chi., 11037 Michigan. 44 Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie. 45 Carpenters, 2223 Houston Ave. 11 Ladies' Garment Wks., 328 W. Van Buren St. 11 Painters, Dist. Council, 1446 W. Adams 371 Painters, Dist. Council, 1446 W. Adams 742 Painters, 2246 Houston Ave. (Notice: Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of local listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete as up to date of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be \$1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Year local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be \$1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Year local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.



THE NEW RELATIONS BETWEEN ADULTS AND CHILDREN

Article VIII.

It is sad but true that today the attitude of the proletarian parents—even communist parents—to the children (of adults generally to the youth generally) is still purely bourgeois and based on "paternal power." If the children revolt, the parents do not hesitate to use their physical and economic superiority. Just as the worker depends, for economic reasons, upon his employer, so do the children of the proletarians and the bourgeoisie alike depend upon their economic superiors. This dependence arouses the master instincts of the parents and forces the child to submit to a form of slavery.

The attitude of the labor organizations, especially of the trade unions—even the progressive ones—toward the children, youth, and even the younger members of the organizations, proves how deeply the bourgeois conception of the "right of the stronger" is still rooted among the working class. "What does the kid want?" How often are such expressions heard in meetings!

But still worse than this is the lack of attention and the lack of comprehension which meet all the problems of the revolutionary development of the child. Children are universally loved, and praised, it is true, as long as they do not disturb the adults.

There are even communists parents who keep their children from attending the Junior Groups, or who do not encourage them to attend. We do not want children to be forced to come to our meetings, but communists, at least, should encourage their children to join us. We shall have even more modest: children should not be prevented from coming.

It is perfectly true that many features of our Junior Groups are not agreeable to the parents, especially those who have the bourgeois ideology. The children who come to us gain in self confidence, in independence, initiative, and in the development of the critical faculties. Their observation becomes more keen and they see the weaknesses and inconsistencies of their parents and, naturally, their parents do not relish this. Being themselves the slaves of machines during the day, they prefer to play the role of small gods at home. In their petty bourgeois egoism, in their desire for peace and comfort, they do not see the great progress the child is making. They do not see its awakening class consciousness, its new and keen sense of the injustice of the present social system. They do not see that the child is daily approaching them closer and closer, mentally; that it listens to their conversations with more understanding.

Each committee of the Junior Groups will elect a young comrade as a representative to the Friends of Soviet Russia (Friends of Workers' Germany) conferences and will give regular reports there on the work of the children in this activity.

Each committee of the Junior Groups will elect a young comrade as a representative to the Friends of Soviet Russia (Friends of Workers' Germany) conferences and will give regular reports there on the work of the children in this activity.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

DOCTORS DUPED BY GIRL WHO IS BLIND AND DEAF

Call Her Victim of Self-Deception

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—Willett Huggins, 18-year-old blind and deaf girl, who created a furore in the scientific world when she claimed to be able to see thru her sense of smell and hear thru touch vibrations, was a victim of "hysterical self-deception," Prof. Joseph Jastrow, distinguished psychologist of the University of Wisconsin, said here today.

Without examining Miss Huggins since the recent "discovery" that she is able to hear and see in the normal manner, he ventured that she has always been able to see and hear to that extent.

Leading scientists from all over the United States who were "taken in" by the tests which seemed to show that Miss Huggins possessed occult powers of hearing and seeing thru other than the normal sense organs were victims of the "will to believe," Prof. Jastrow states.

He has made a detailed analysis of Willett's family and antecedents and states that there would be great reason to suspect such a hysterical phenomena as the girl presents from this study, apart from the sensational powers which the tests were supposed to have shown. Miss Huggins deceived herself because she did not believe that her faculties of seeing of hearing were functioning, he said.

standing, and that it shares all their experiences in life. They see only what is unflattering to them, and understand only that they themselves are uncomfortable. Instead of establishing a bond between themselves and the child, they resent its going to meetings of the groups where it is learning these things that are so humiliating to them. They are annoyed because it gets into trouble with its teachers in the school. Their vanity is hurt—and no pain is more severe than hurt vanity—by the pitiless criticism of the child. There are many conflicts in the life of the parents, especially if their communism is not yet deeply rooted—has not yet become a motive force.

Thus the new relations between adults and children is developing in the Junior Groups and will finally find its way into the homes of the proletarians. There is no economic dependence between the parents (teachers) of the Junior Groups and the children themselves. There is no form of coercion to bring the children into the groups. Inside of them the life is that of a completely free community. The adult who plays and works with the children depends upon the confidence and trust of the young members. His superiority is only that of a more experienced elder. It is his principal task to arouse as much independent initiative as possible in the children. Their conflicts in the school, their agitation and recruiting work among their playmates and school fellows strengthens their self confidence and their critical powers.

Children naturally expect and depend upon the support of the adults. The bourgeois educational system utilizes this inclination to make the children conform to rules and regulations which assure the comfort and peace of the adults. The child is educated to overcome this inclination and to accustom himself to independence.

(Note: Watch for Article No. 9, "The Juniors Groups and the Bourgeois School.")

For the Starving German Children! Slogan of Junior Section—Young Workers League.

The Junior Section of the Young Workers League, with its units in 20 cities and its 2,000 members, is conducting an active campaign for their starving young comrades in Germany. The children of each group will elect a committee of the children which will draw up a plan for a money collection campaign.

Some of the suggestions which the children offer are: collecting money at all meetings, getting the children busy making home made collection boxes, arranging evenings for the parents with children as speakers, and with revolutionary entertainments furnished by the children, etc.

Each committee of the Junior Groups will elect a young comrade as a representative to the Friends of Soviet Russia (Friends of Workers' Germany) conferences and will give regular reports there on the work of the children in this activity.

Each committee of the Junior Groups will elect a young comrade as a representative to the Friends of Soviet Russia (Friends of Workers' Germany) conferences and will give regular reports there on the work of the children in this activity.

Each committee of the Junior Groups will elect a young comrade as a representative to the Friends of Soviet Russia (Friends of Workers' Germany) conferences and will give regular reports there on the work of the children in this activity.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Say Dawes Getting "Satisfactory Start" in German Probe

BERLIN.—Committee of experts number one, headed by General Charles G. Dawes, made what officials described as a "satisfactory start" in its investigation of Germany's finances at a two hour session here today. Stabilization of currency, establishment of an independent gold bank and investigation of Germany's budget including railways, taxes, etc., were discussed and was said to constitute the chief problems ahead.

FARMERS DESPERATE SAY CAL'S ADVISERS; RIGHT! SAYS MANLEY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Bank failures vie with the Teapot Dome scandal in creating embarrassment for the Coolidge administration.

Six banks, one of them with deposits of \$1,500,000, failed to open their doors yesterday. The First National Bank of Huron, S. D., the largest of those closing their doors, the Silver City National Bank, the American National Bank and the Silver City Savings Bank, all of Silver City, N. M., the Bank of Tyrone, Tyrone, N. M., and the First National Bank of Lusk, Wyo., make up one day's list that adds heavily to the worries of President Coolidge.

Farmers and small business men of the districts affected by the failures are said to be making demands upon the administration that cannot be met and the Coolidge political advisers are desperate. Farmers' organizations are flooding the White House, the federal reserve bank headquarters as well as congressmen and senators with telegraphed resolutions of protest that heat the wires; as one veteran politician stated to the DAILY WORKER correspondent, that "the old Populist days are here again."

When shown the above Washington dispatch, Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor party laughed and said:

"Our office is also flooded with telegrams and letters advising us of the deplorable plight of the farmers in the stricken territories. The farmers are indeed desperate, and many of them are actually hungry. In many sections the drop in the price of wheat and other farm products has forced them to dump their produce at less than it cost to raise and market it. Bankruptcy is today of farmers as well as banks, not unusual but the normal condition of affairs in the agricultural sections. Harding's promise of normalcy has been more than fulfilled under Coolidge."

"No ordinary measures will meet this condition," said Manley.

"Organization for joint action with the workers in the industrial centers is the only salvation for the farmers," continued Manley, "and if the farmers continue to organize at the present rate of speed, following the May 30th convention called for St. Paul, the farmers will be ready to join the industrial workers as well as in the agricultural sections."

St. Louis School Board Is Fought; Hostile to Labor

(By The Federated Press.) ST. LOUIS.—The many sins of the St. Louis school board were laid bare by Maurice Cassidy, secretary, St. Louis Building Trades council, in addressing a conference here on Apprentices and Education. The conference preceded the convention of the Vocational Education Association. Cassidy's remarks were on the proposal to introduce vocational training in the city schools. Manual training is now taught in the high schools.

"The plan for preparing for apprenticeships in building trades or any other trades by school courses is excellent, but our school board first must be divorced from antagonism to union labor," was Cassidy's conclusion.

The St. Louis board of education is hostile to organized labor. The board has a rule practically prohibiting the employment of a teacher who is a member of a labor union. Some years ago it broke up the local organization of the American Federation of Teachers. In one case, however, the board had to make an exception to its anti-union rule by employing a member of the typographical union to teach type setting.

The board's hostility to labor unions explains the failure here to teach the trades in the public schools, Cassidy said. "We tradesmen generally are unable to send our children thru high schools and colleges," Cassidy continued, "in many instances we have to put them to work after they finish grammar school to help us fight the high cost of living."

Cassidy asserted that the present scarcity of apprentices was due to inadequate wages paid by employers to beginners in trades and advocated improved apprentice pay as a remedy.

Amalgamated Fights Contractors. NEW YORK.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have decided to take action against New York clothing manufacturing firms which have been sending out work to non-union contractors in violation of agreements with the union. In connection with this warning to the factory owners, union officials are instructed to be in readiness for eventualities.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

COHEN & HORVITZ

Well-Known Insurance Salesmen
BARRY COHEN
2645 Potomac Ave.
Office: 737 W. ROOSEVELT ROAD
S. M. HORVITZ
1253 N. Hoyne Ave.
Phone Roosevelt 2500

GREEK FASCISTI IN OPEN WAR ON LABOR UNIONS

Soldiers and Sailors
Are Used as Scabs

(By The Federated Press)

ATHENS.—The workers of Greece are experiencing what a government by the military aligned with the industrialists means. Since September, 1922, a military fascist clique has been in charge of the political affairs of the nation. One of its first acts was to support the attacks of the industrial barons upon the workers' wages.

By their united strength and a rare show of solidarity the workers were able nevertheless to bring about a series of wage increases, although these were by no means commensurate with the increase in the cost of living. No sooner did the Greek drachma begin to improve a bit again, than the whole energy of the bosses, aided by the government, was thrown into cutting the wages. In the tobacco industry alone, which employs 30,000 men and women, wages were cut almost one-half recently.

The miners' wages, too, were to be cut greatly. The miners decided to go on strike. The trade union federation called a general strike in their support. Some 70,000 men responded and held out for over a week.

The government intervened. Sailors and soldiers were used as scabs. The strikers were called up for military service. Meetings were prohibited. Many strikes were arrested. Even machine guns and cannon were brought into play. Finally the trade unions were simply dissolved by the government and their funds confiscated.

By methods such as these the strike was finally broken and for the moment the labor movement is smashed to pieces.

Eight-Hour Day Strictly Adhered to in Soviet Russia

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press) MOSCOW.—Interesting comparisons are being drawn here between the effects of industrial crisis in Russia and in capitalist countries. Statistics covering the latter half of the fiscal year, April-October, the months of industrial crisis in Russia, show that the average real wage of factory workers during these months of crisis went up thruout Russia.

Wages of factory workers in Moscow, in October were 10% higher than in July, and in Petrograd 16%. Production increased during the period and the actual number of workmen employed also increased. In capitalist countries, industrial crisis carry with them wholesale dismissal of workmen, lowering of wages, lengthening of the working hour, and decrease in production.

The policy of the government does not permit the managers of big industry to dismiss workers during hard times. The factories are run at a loss during crisis, on government credit, and endeavors are made to increase production in order to absorb the unemployed. Wages are kept at the same general level and sometimes increased and the eight-hour day in industry, which is fixed by government law, is strictly adhered to.

Elevator Wages Go Up. NEW YORK.—"The higher, the fewer" is a catchword that does not apply to elevator workers in New York City. According to an agreement just concluded, the wages of elevator operators will rise with the elevators. That is, the height of buildings will be a decisive factor in fixing the size of the pay envelope.

Passengers Unionize Streetcars. DANVILLE, Ill.—Passengers on the Danville city streetcars want nothing but union label rides. If the streetcar man doesn't show a union button the passenger refuses to ride on that car. He gets off after giving the nonunion operator an energetic lecture on unionism.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
Rending Expert Dental Service for 30 Years
445 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave.
1627 CENTER AVE., Cor. Arthur St.

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished room—preferably near Madison and Kedzie. Write Arthur Necker, 2706 Congress St.

FOR RENT
Furnished rooms, steam heat. 2703 Potomac Ave., telephone Armitage 7879. H. Robin.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.,
1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
(Phone: Lincoln 7680.)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail:
\$6.00 per year \$3.50 .6 months \$2.00 .3 months
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 .6 months \$2.50 .3 months
By carrier:
\$10.00 per year \$1.00 per month

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER
1640 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Labor Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Capellini's Camouflage Is Removed

Rinaldo Capellini, progressive for election purposes, elected in opposition to the Lewis machine District 1 of the United Mine Workers thru support of the radical element, has fallen upon evil days.

So anxious was he to prove his loyalty to the machine that in the open convention he announced he was sorry he had not poisoned certain members of the Progressive Miners' International Committee who had broken bread with him.

What Capellini accomplished by this display of murderous venom was to acquaint the delegates from his own local and his district with the real character of the man they had elected.

On the roll-call on the resolution to change the constitution and deprive officials of appointive power and on the result of which the life of the Lewis machine depended, Capellini voted with the administration, but he could not carry his own local; Alex Campbell voted against the machine.

So did the delegates from the Pittsburg locals, formerly considered Capellini's stronghold.

This exposure of Capellini before the membership of his own district is a victory.

The Lewis Machine, like almost every other machine in the labor movement, including the Gompers machine, has retained power by bribing, buying and coercing men whom the membership has come to look upon as progressives, by covering its own corruption and inefficiency with a thin veneer of radicalism furnished by traitors to the rank and file. Former members of the socialist party now hold high places in the Lewis administration, their early insurgency completely forgotten.

New blood must flow into the veins of the machine constantly. It keeps a watchful eye on young and able organizers and speakers. It takes them up and gives them good jobs. They become professional office-holders. They look with contempt on their radical former associates.

Without this constant influx of new blood the machine could not live and it is gratifying to know that very early in his career as a cheer-leader for the administration forces, Rinaldo Capellini, president of one of the largest districts of the United Mine Workers, has, by being forced out into the open by the militants, removed all doubt as to where he stands—against the rank and file who trusted him and for the machine that no one trusts—not even its supporters.

The Philippine Crisis

The movement for Philippine independence from American imperialist oppression is making rapid headway. There are several bills in the House and in the Senate proposing various degrees of national freedom for the Filipino people.

There is only one reason for the marked advance that the Filipinos are making towards national freedom. The Filipinos have fought and fought determinedly and valiantly against their enemies. The Filipinos have gone thru two insurrections; one against Spanish oppression and the other against our own imperial brigades. The only reason that Congress is now considering the question of Filipino freedom is that the Filipinos have struck terror into the hearts of their American oppressors. General Wood is reported to be letting up in his high-handed tyranny because of the resistance of the Filipinos.

It is interesting to note that a tremendous sentiment for Philippine freedom exists in America. The strongest and most ardent advocates of Philippine freedom are, of course, to be found in the ranks of the most militant and revolutionary workers in the United States. The Workers Party has repeatedly pointed out that it is in the interests of the American working class itself that the Filipino people be freed from exploitation by our bankers and industrialists. It is significant that the Federated Labor Unions of the Philippines have been quick to acknowledge the help of the American Communists in the struggle to win freedom for the Filipino nation.

The struggle of the Filipino people for national freedom is only part of the struggle of the oppressed masses of the world against the plunder and tyranny of the capitalist imperialists. The Communist support tendered to the struggling Filipinos is support given to one section of the world front of the workingmen of all countries fighting against their common imperialist enemies.

Beware of Some Friends

The brows of our strikebreaking administration leaders are surely furrowed with cares. Investigation, scandal, exposure, internecine party strife, and growing discontent amongst the farmers of the northwest especially are but a few of the causes of alarm in the camp of the reactionary Republicans.

Anxiety for the welfare of the farmers has become the bedfellow of even the calm Calvin Coolidge, who a few months ago, told the farmers to go shuffling for themselves. At first one is likely to feel surprised at these presidential efforts to bring cheer to the farmers. But a second thought on the Coolidge program of farm relief dispels all doubts as to what Coolidge and his clique are really after.

A so-called farm relief conference is to be convoked by the Administration. At this conference representatives of the big banks and the biggest business and transportation interests will get together to talk about the farm crisis. Sundry meaningless proposals will be made and palmed off as genuine farm relief measures.

What the burden of the song of these "friends" of the farmers will be is plainly evident from some of their measures that have already been given wide advertisement. A proposal is to be made to refund the loans made the farmers. This, of course, will help the farm bankers but not the farmers.

Another panacea to be offered at this conference of the farmers' "friends" is the establishment of a syndicate of banks in the big cities of the middle west. These banks will work in close touch with the War Finance Corporation of the government and will be directed by the latter. Already several prominent middle western bankers have established such an agency in Sioux Falls. This measure also merely aims to help the bankers who have been hard hit by the agricultural collapse and does not do anything at all for the suffering farmers.

Should the Administration put into effect the above proposals, the farmers, more than ever before, would be at the mercy of the bankers. More than ever before, the overlords of Wall Street would have a strangle hold on agricultural finance. These measures only aim to tighten the grip of the big eastern financiers and industrialists on the western agricultural areas.

They spell only more ruin and more troubles for the farmers.

Labor Banking and Labor

Many ardent advocates of labor banking have greeted with joy the spread of the trade union banking movement as a sign of the advent of a new era of labor solidarity.

We are sorry. But we cannot see how close and sinister contact on the part of the respectable labor bureaucrats with the biggest banking interests in Wall Street tends to promote labor solidarity. These wishes may be grand. Yet they militate against the facts and the truth.

Our labor movement has been cursed with numerous jurisdictional disputes—quarrels which are the very life blood and essence of "graft" unionism. Labor banking, too still very young, has already shown that it is fraught with many serious dangers to the solidarity of the working class. For one thing, it tends to increase the number and variety of the scourge of jurisdictional disputes that is now gnawing at the very heart of our labor movement. Only a few weeks ago, the New York Central Labor Council, which has just gone into the business of labor banking itself, drew up a resolution denouncing the establishment in New York of one of these co-operative banks by Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The Railway Workers Union was attacked as a dual organization. It was condemned for its interference with the labor banking business undertaken by the local Central Labor Council.

Here we have another fine jurisdictional mess on our hands. The working class has everything to lose and nothing to gain from such competitive activities. We cannot see how even the most overworked imagination can lead one to believe that competition between labor officials for the back door confidences of Wall Street can in any way promote solidarity amongst working men.

Mockery of Militarism

Our military and naval experts now tell us that the recent maneuvers have established beyond a doubt, that the Panama Canal always considered one of the greatest military assets of the country, lies at the mercy of any first class military power.

If the Canal is so poorly defended, why was it necessary to go thru all these maneuvers to establish its poor military condition?

The answer is easy. Our military and naval experts knew the exact defense value of the Canal before these maneuvers. The joint army and navy maneuvers were simply used to strengthen the growing militarist demands made upon the country by the war hounds and naval watch dogs.

We are told that the country needs more 16-inch guns, a greater air fleet, more submarines and destroyers, more military railroads and it took the combined wisdom of four hundred officers of the army and navy to make these recommendations. There is nothing startling about that. It was a foregone conclusion before these maneuvers began that the Canal defenses would be found inadequate and that the country would be urged to increase its armaments.

MacDonald Speaks for Rulers

The Negro Petty Bourgeoisie

By LOVETT FORT-WHITE MAN.

The rise of a negro petty bourgeoisie is of quite recent date. And as with all oppressed and persecuted races, its rise has been thru turning to economic advantage the social disabilities of the race; to give some specific examples: in our larger Northern cities, during the last decade or more, a highly lucrative real estate business has developed among a class of negroes based on the transfer of apartment houses from white to negro tenants at much increased rents. The negro real estate dealer in order to create business for himself, persuades the white property-owner to put his property in his hands, and rent to negro tenants; that, thus, he can get much more out of his property. And the negro real estate dealer putting in the tenancy of his property some times as much as 30 and 40 per cent more than what the white tenants were paying who had moved out, say, just the day before. Because of the nation-wide practice of residential discrimination against negroes, there is a ready market for such properties. The negro house-rent agent can get almost any amount he asks.

Thru 300 years of life in America, the white man imposed upon the negro his ideals and social standards. The latter has been taught to believe that a light skin is the perfect complexion, straight hair, the proper hair. The desire and effort to attain these physical changes on the part of the negro have been met and capitalized by business persons with the result that a much higher standard of living has been produced such exceedingly wealthy negro families as the Walkers of

New York, the Madam Walker beauty parlor, and a washer-woman and leasing almost a million dollar estate at her death four years ago; the Malones of St. Louis, whose beginning was just as humble; the Overtons of Chicago, and others.

Negro politicians receive lucrative jobs thru their ability to lead the negro voters as the white capitalists would have them led; which is never to the interest of negro voters.

Again, there is capitalization of the negro's pride in seeing some member of his race in governmental office. It counts little with the negro voter as to the moral character or mental calibre of the negro official; the fact that he is one of his race is sufficient. And as a result negro political organization amounts to nothing more than a nauseous scheme of graft for a few negro leaders.

One might go on with enumerations of the peculiar conditions within the race that have been vantage ground upon which the negro petty bourgeoisie has risen. It might be interesting to mention this fact that because of the monopolization of commerce and production by the American life, the negro with small capital finds it more profitable to invest in pleasure-sorts for his people. Here he does not have to compete with the white man, excepting until recently, for the Jew has entered the commercial field with the establishment of cabarets, theatres, etc. Nevertheless, the fortunes of many well-known negro families can be clearly traced to trafficking in women, gambling houses, and other forms of vice.

The death rate among negroes in our northern cities is much higher than among white, and because negroes are compelled to live amid un-

speculators, with a "pull," who, in turn, rent it out to those who actually try to make a living on the land. Even public lands are "not for the users."

Instead of abolishing schools that give many a country boy and girl an opportunity to prepare for higher education while still at home the Oklahoma Legislature might do well to clean out the speculators in school land properties and turn the revenue into the intended channels.

The University and Normal and Agriculture College appropriations are to be hit hard, also. Over four hundred thousand dollars have been cut from the appropriations. Twenty thousand dollars, asked for by a state hospital, to establish a dairy for the afflicted ones there, was turned down.

The legislators who lead this attack on school and hospital no doubt know what they are doing in behalf of their masters, but the shame of it is, that those who were supported by the farm-labor vote of Oklahoma also uphold this "saving" for the tax payers.

It is an established order in the states of this Union to squander money on any sentimental propaganda that comes along, until the treasury is empty and the burdens of taxes begin to pinch, and then to start on a slashing campaign that cripples every social activity in the state.

AT THE KING'S FEET

By JAY LOVESTONE

WHEN, at the beginning of his first week as Premier, MacDonald kissed the King's hand, we were inclined not to take the kiss seriously.

But the King of England, too actually only a political figure head, is also Emperor of India, and is the symbol of the whole rotten and rotting British capitalist imperial empire. The Fifth George is also the very personification of all the crimes, of all the villainy, of all the plunder and increased dangers of war, of all the British oppression and exploitation of the Afghan people? What light can the English working masses draw from the Black Hole of Calcutta? What inspiration can the workmen of Manchester draw from the Armitage massacre?

The facts are these: One of the inherent characteristics of capitalist imperialism is the condition under which a small, aristocratic section of the upper crust of the most highly skilled group of labor has become a partner with the biggest capitalists to the exploitation of the weaker colonial countries. This labor aristocracy, that shares in the spoils and plunder of imperialist aggression, is one of the pillars of the whole system of capitalist imperialism.

With the broad working and farming masses, the story is altogether different. The great mass of exploited and dispossessed city and rural workers has everything to lose and nothing to gain from capitalist imperialism.

Increased dangers of war, an accelerated rate of exploitation, and a tendency towards a lowering of the standard of living are the only fruits garnered by the working masses in the imperialist stage of capitalism.

When MacDonald threatens India and warns Soviet Russia, he does not speak for the English working class.

New York, the Madam Walker beauty parlor, and a washer-woman and leasing almost a million dollar estate at her death four years ago; the Malones of St. Louis, whose beginning was just as humble; the Overtons of Chicago, and others.

Negro politicians receive lucrative jobs thru their ability to lead the negro voters as the white capitalists would have them led; which is never to the interest of negro voters.

Again, there is capitalization of the negro's pride in seeing some member of his race in governmental office. It counts little with the negro voter as to the moral character or mental calibre of the negro official; the fact that he is one of his race is sufficient. And as a result negro political organization amounts to nothing more than a nauseous scheme of graft for a few negro leaders.

One might go on with enumerations of the peculiar conditions within the race that have been vantage ground upon which the negro petty bourgeoisie has risen. It might be interesting to mention this fact that because of the monopolization of commerce and production by the American life, the negro with small capital finds it more profitable to invest in pleasure-sorts for his people. Here he does not have to compete with the white man, excepting until recently, for the Jew has entered the commercial field with the establishment of cabarets, theatres, etc. Nevertheless, the fortunes of many well-known negro families can be clearly traced to trafficking in women, gambling houses, and other forms of vice.

The death rate among negroes in our northern cities is much higher than among white, and because negroes are compelled to live amid un-

speculators, with a "pull," who, in turn, rent it out to those who actually try to make a living on the land. Even public lands are "not for the users."

Instead of abolishing schools that give many a country boy and girl an opportunity to prepare for higher education while still at home the Oklahoma Legislature might do well to clean out the speculators in school land properties and turn the revenue into the intended channels.

The University and Normal and Agriculture College appropriations are to be hit hard, also. Over four hundred thousand dollars have been cut from the appropriations. Twenty thousand dollars, asked for by a state hospital, to establish a dairy for the afflicted ones there, was turned down.

The legislators who lead this attack on school and hospital no doubt know what they are doing in behalf of their masters, but the shame of it is, that those who were supported by the farm-labor vote of Oklahoma also uphold this "saving" for the tax payers.

It is an established order in the states of this Union to squander money on any sentimental propaganda that comes along, until the treasury is empty and the burdens of taxes begin to pinch, and then to start on a slashing campaign that cripples every social activity in the state.

The whole problem of working class liberation and supremacy. Here we have the real reason for the strikingly instructive coincidence of the Conservative member of the MacDonald Labor Cabinet being the same Viscount Chelmsford, who, as Viceroy of India, prepared for the imperialist Montagu, the present outrageous fraud on the representative national government in India. Here we have the real reason for the fact that MacDonald does not fear communist agitation at home as much as in Afghanistan. At home the Socialist lackeys of the capitalists attempt to crush the communists with more prospects of success.

It has taken MacDonald but one week to declare definitely his readiness to stoop to conquer for his imperialist masters. The Labor Premier has kissed the king's hand and has fallen at the king's feet. The London bourse is jubilant. The London Stock Exchange is beaming. The British capitalists are reared.

What will the great masses of English workingmen say to this tragic farce? How will the British workers answer this defiant Indian letter and this outrageous threat against Soviet Russia?

Garvin Has His Number

In the above words, Mr. Garvin, one of the most distinguished British journalists, has brilliantly summed up the present status of the class struggle in England. He has pierced the very pith, the most sensitive spot of

sanitary surroundings—to reside in fowl houses, and in unhealthy locations. The authorities in many cities concern themselves little with sanitary conditions of a negro community. Such being the case it is easily noticeable that negro undertakers are always among the most prosperous among negroes.

Yet the consciousness of the rise of the negro petty bourgeoisie has its parallel in all the oppressed races of the world. It is only thru further exploitation of the already enslaved masses that the development of a petty bourgeoisie of that race is possible. The Jewish employer is more oppressive on the Jewish employees than the gentile. The Indian rajahs are England's greatest aid in holding the Indian revolutionary masses in check. They know that a free India would mean their dethronement.

During the war the negroes of New York succeeded in electing a negro to state legislature, and after many years of effort; all felt very proud of having a negro member in such an august body. But he had not been there long when some member proposed that the government should investigate land-lord profiteering. This negro member was loudest in his protest against such a proposal, and in spite of the fact of it being quite obvious that negroes would have benefited most by such an investigation. Behind the protest of this negro legislator was the fact that he himself was a land-lord.

But negroes are coming to see that their social problem cannot be fought out on racial lines; that it must be a class fight in which all workers shall unite against all employers.

Elected officials appropriate millions for buildings and buy public institution lands and, at the following session "save" money by abolishing the project and, in most cases, hitting at the very vitals of education.

The Oklahoma Legislature is rushing measures thru so that they can get home for the campaign, to tell the innocent Dubs and John Farmers how they "saved" millions for them, not mentioning the fact that they can soon have more of their sons to stay at home to pick cotton, for the lack of schools.

We have always favored wage workers getting as much pay as professors, but when it comes to giving them less, we think that it is time to call a halt and insist that the very heart and vitality shall not be cut out of the schools, even though they do not come up to the standard that we would have under a workers government.

I have contended, and still contend, that our public schools are American workers' greatest safeguards, and no more important work can be done by workingmen's and farmers' organizations than the protection of these institutions from "the never ending audacity of elected persons," who echo their capitalist masters' voice.

What becomes of a great number of the girls whose wages are as low as those given here (and this is not merely an isolated instance) has been shouted from the house tops. The Illinois Vice Committee in 1914 put down "low wages" as the primary factor in prostitution.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.

There is a remedy. Fight for these demands: Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards. Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labor with full pay. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up system. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health (mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.) And finally: Organization of all young workers into the existing unions, trade and industrial.